No 61,435

THE TIMES

THURSDAY JANUARY 20 1983

Price twenty pence

Earnings increase by 8.5 pc

Average earnings rose by an underlying 8.5 per cent in the year to November, the lowest annual increase for five years, according to Whitehall figures. But pay rises are still overtaking price rises. Settlements in the present wage round are running significantly below the last. Pay deals in manufacturing were averaging 6.1 per cent late last year Page 13

Water unions in talks

Talks aimed at averting the first national strike threatened from midnight on Sunday could continue over the weekend. Separate meetings of employers and unions were held at Acas yesterday.

Benn seat

Mr Wedgwood Benn MP, whose Bristol South East seat is to disappear under boundary changes, may stand for the new constituency of Livingston, in a solid Labour area near Edinburgh

Tory 12½% lead

The Conservative lead over Labour has doubled since last month to 12½ per cent, a Gallup poll says in *The Daily Telegraph* today.

Gas explosion

Three people were injured last night in an explosion at a British Gas terminal in the Isle of Grain, Kent. Their condition was described as not serious.

IRA threat

A photograph of Mr Patrick Gilmore, the father of a supergrass, has been sent with a warning to his family by the provisional IRA, which is believed to have abducted him Page 3

Powell dispute



Mr Enoch Powell has challenged the Secretary of the Cabinet to sponsor legal action against him over the disputed report of conversations about Ulster's future Page 2

War accusation

M Maurice Papon, a minister during the Giscard d'Estaing presidency, was charged yesterday with involvement 40 years ago in deportation of Jews to extermination camps Page 6

Bugging scandal

The Irish Government is likely to issue a statement today in the face of a deepening scandal over telephone tapping during the Haughey Administration Page 2

N Sea bonus

Auctioning exploration acreage in the latest North Sea licensing round is likely to yield £30m for the Government Page 13

Tour sellout

In spite of an offer from the South African Government to help underwrite the West Indian tour, Mr Joe Pamensky, president of the South African Cricket Union, said it may not be necessary as the tour was attracting full houses Page 19

Threat of new Falklands conflict causes US concern

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

There is growing concern in Washington about a possible new outbreak of hostilities between Britain and Argentine over the Falkland Islands.

This concern has been heightened by recent large Argentine arms purchases, increased activity by the Argentine Air Force and accelerated training programmes for the armed forces.

Although it is thought unlikely that the Buenos Aires Government is considering a new invasion attempt at this stage, it is believed that a campaign of harassment and hit-and-run commando attacks for propaganda purposes is being planned.

American concern about Argentina's intentions was officially reflected by a State Department spokesman yesterday, who emphasized that the US remained opposed to the use of force to settle disputes. "This policy remains unchanged and was reflected in our support of United Nations and Organization of American States resolutions last Autumn", the spokesman said.

According to intelligence sources, quoted by a CBS television news programme, Argentina may attempt to carry out commando raids against military targets such as radar sites and anti-aircraft batteries on the disputed islands. The television report said there was evidence of unusual training and preparations for commando-style operations by the Argentines.

The sources quoted by CBS also said there were indications that Argentina planned to shoot down British aircraft outside the 200-mile exclusion zone.

[A privately-owned news agency in Buenos Aires quoted "a high military source" as saying that the CBS report was without foundation and "it is possible Britain planted the story in an effort to justify the 4,000 men it has stationed in the Malvinas", CAP reports.]

The possibility of an attack against British military aircraft has been increased by a recent Argentine decision to move two squadrons of Mirage 3 fighter-bombers to southern air bases which are within striking distance of the Falklands.

The Mirages would be able to attack RAF Phantoms should they cross the perimeter of the 200-mile exclusion zone. Argentine aircraft have recently been patrolling up to the edge of the exclusion zone, US sources said.

It is still unclear exactly how seriously recent military developments by Argentina should be taken. Some American analysts noted that the transfer of the Mirages coincided with Mrs Thatcher's visit to the islands earlier this month, a trip which provoked the ire of the Argentine Government. The Argentines may be trying to provide some substance to their anger, they said.

However, it is also thought that the Government would welcome a military success, even a token one, to help offset the criticism to which it has been subjected since Argentina's defeat last year.

Such a success would, it is believed, also lend support to Argentine diplomatic initiatives aimed at resuming negotiations with Britain on the islands' sovereignty.

Intelligence sources said there was little the British garrison could do to prevent the Argentines carrying out a commando raid on some remote part of the islands. However, they felt the British had the capability to resist an attack.

● **No comment:** No 10 Downing Street and the Ministry of Defence both refused to comment last night on the reports of possible new hostilities by Argentina, but it was being pointed out in Whitehall that the troops on the Falklands were on a permanent state of

Continued on back page, col 2



Mr James Callaghan: 'Threats not met professionally'

Apathy of Thatcher amazes Callaghan

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr James Callaghan last night set the tone of the Opposition attack on the Government in next week's two-day debate on the Franks Report, when he accused Mrs Thatcher of lacking both interest and professionalism in dealing with the threat of a Falkland's invasion.

He told *The Times* that he was willing to ride any counter-attack against himself, based on the Franks Report verdict of the 1977 incident when two frigates and a nuclear-powered submarine were sent to the South Atlantic.

The former Prime Minister told the Commons on March 30, after the occupation of South Georgia and before the invasion of the Falklands "that when the existence of the 1977 task force became known, without fuss and publicity, a dikplomatic solution followed." Franks stated: "We have had no evidence that the Argentine Government became aware of this deployment."

Mr Callaghan said last night that he had made his point on March 30 in a supplementary Commons question.

But he emphasized: "That was not the major point." Minutes which he had read to the Franks Committee said: "The objective of the force should be to buttress our negotiating position by deploying a force of sufficient strength as to convince the Argentines that military action by them would meet resistance."

"We want that force there by December 1977, when the talks start, so that if there is any difficulty at all, we can tell the Argentines that we have got something there."

Mr Callaghan said: "We were ready to respond, and what does astonish me is the Mrs Thatcher did not take these precautions. They don't have to wait for repoets from the Joint Intelligence Committee to do this; it is absurd. I really don't understand it. Can't they read the newspapers? Can't they hear what is said in the House of Commons?"

He then added: "I don't think Mrs Thatcher was interested in this kind of thing – I think she is now, but she was not then.

"I think I have always said, and I said it to the Franks Committee: 'If you ask about any particular problem of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence, the Foreign Office always wants to keep talking, because that is their job, and the Ministry of Defence always have their programmes arranged so far in advance that they cannot possibly alter it.

If you leave it to those two departments, then you are not necessarily going to get action at the right time. I believe that is the Prime Minister's responsibility; for watching these sorts of issues."

Pym's welcome, page 2

Brussels shocked by grain deal

From Ian Murray
Brussels

The European Commission has urgently demanded to be given details of an agreement by the United States, announced on Tuesday, to sell one million tonnes of wheat flour to Egypt at subsidized prices.

After study, the Commission will decide whether it should take the United States before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), if it feels that the selling price for the flour is being unfairly subsidized.

The flour sale could be the first really explosive round fired in the agricultural trade war which has been looming between the EEC and the United States. Despite the truce, which was cautiously declared after talks in Brussels last month, there has been mounting pressure in America by the farming lobby to meet head-on subsidized European competition in world markets.

A source close to the commission said in Brussels yesterday that, if this kind of deal were to be repeated, it would almost certainly mean an end to the truce.

News of the flour deal came as a shock to officials who had returned last week from Washington, afer a preliminary round of talks aimed at ending the agricultural argument between the EEC and the United States.

These are to be followed up on February 10 in Brussels by detailed discussion.

The surprise announcement threatens to make future talks even more difficult than expected.

The American Administration appears to have decided that the best tactic is to fire a warning shot across the Community's bows and, at the same time, to do something to ease the angry clamour from its own wheat farmers.

Pressure on Europe, page 7

Two policemen given bail on shooting charge

By Staff Reporters

Two Metropolitan Police detectives, charged after last week's shooting of Mr Stephen Waldorf, were granted unconditional bail at a three-minute court hearing yesterday.

Det Constable John Jardine, aged 37, of the criminal intelligence branch, is accused of attempting to murder Mr Waldorf on January 14 at Pembroke Road, Kensington, west London.

Det Constable Peter Finch, also aged 37, and attached to "D" district covering the Paddington area, is accused of attempting to wound Mr Waldorf at the same place on the same day.

Both charges were brought under the section 1(1) of the Criminal Attempts Act, 1981.

The two officers, who stood side by side in Horseferry Road magistrates court, in London, had the charges read to them by the clerk of the court. They were remanded on bail until March 17 by Mr Edmund MacDermott, a stipendary magistrate. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Mr Michael Chance, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said there were no conditions stipulated in the Bail Act which would cause the prosecution in this case to seek remand in custody, or have conditions attached to bail.

Mr Robert Roscoe, solicitor for Constable Jardine, and Mr John Webber, for Constable Finch, each successfully applied for legal aid for the two policemen.

After the brief appearance in the packed court, the two detectives were driven away in a police car.

If found guilty, both officers could face life sentences. The maximum penalties for attempted murder and attempted wounding are the same as for the actual offence. Both carry a discretionary sentence up to a possible maximum if life.

Section one of the Criminal Attempts Act, 1981, which came into force on August 27, 1981, created a statutory offence of the attempt to commit a crime. An offence is committed where a person does something that is "more than merely preparatory" to a crime.

Based largely on recommendations of the Law Commission, the Act condified in statute existing provisions in common law.

Doctors at St Stephen's Hospital yesterday reported that they were pleased with Mr Waldorf's progress and announced for the first time that he was no longer in any immediate danger.

A statement from the hospotal said that although Mr Waldorf, age 26, a film editor, was still in an intensive care unit "all of his major injuries have risponded well to treatment".

Minor surgery had been carried out on an arm wound and other minor surgery would be required as pther wounds heal. Mr Waldorf could no longer be regarded as critically ill.

Mr Waldorf's parents, who are stayin at the hospita, had a few hours sleep last might and were also pleased with his progress, the statement said.

During the day, Mr Waldorf was taken off the ventilator, the artificial respirator which has helped him breathe, for a short time and the hospital said it hoped to build up the periods without the machine.

Alternative for dam rejected by Tasmania

Hopes of reaching a compromise in the controversy over the Gordon-below-Franklin hydro-electric dam in Tasmania received a setback yesterday when Mr Robin Gray the Tasmanian Premier, rejected an offer by Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, to give the island $A500m (£312m) to build a coal-fired power station instead (Ton Duboudin writes from Melbourne).

While Mr Fraser was announcing his offer in Hobart, Dr David Bellamy, the British botanist, and 27 other protesters against the dam began a hunger strike in jail.

World heritage, page 6
Letters, page 11

Commons to investigate Livingstone's 'threat'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Commons decided yesterday that an alleged threat by Mr Kenneth Livingstone against London MPs should be referred to the Select Committee of Privileges for investigation.

The powerful 16-man committee, whose members include Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal Leader, has powers to imprison transgressors. The GLC leader and Mr John McDonnell, chairman of the GLC finance and general purposes committee, who also figured in the complaint by two MPs, could be summoned to appear.

MPs decided by 203 votes to 162, that the complaint over words allegedly spoken by Mr Livingstone and Mr McDonnell indicating an intention to restrict new services in the constituencies of London MPs who failed to support a forthcoming GLC money Bill should be investigated.

They did so in spite of a letter from Mr Livingstone to the speaker, Mr George Thomas, which, in efffect, denied that a threat had been made.

The complaint from Mr Ron Brown, SDP MP for Hackney, South and Shoreditch, and Mr John Wheeler, Tory MP for Paddington, arose from reports last week that London's 92 MPs were to be given an ultimatum after the Government had rejected a GLC application to spend an extra £75m.

In a statement on behalf of himself and Mr McDonnell, Mr Livingstone said last night: "We are surprised that Parliament has decided that it is more important to waste time discussing press reports of our thoughts rather than deal with the vital issues of unemployment and peace."

Carrington proposes long-term treaty

By Henry Stanhope

A new Antarctic treaty allowing British administration of the Falkland Islands under international sovereignty was proposed by Lord Carrington yesterday as an eventual answer to Anglo-Argentine confrontation in the South Atlantic.

But the former Foreign Secretary, in an interview on the morning after publication of the Franks report, emphasized that it was only a long-term possibility to be explored in the future.

In the short term he agreed with Mrs Margaret Thatcher that there was no alternative to the so-called Fortress Falklands policy with a substantial military garrison stationed there, the outcome which successive governments had tried to avoid.

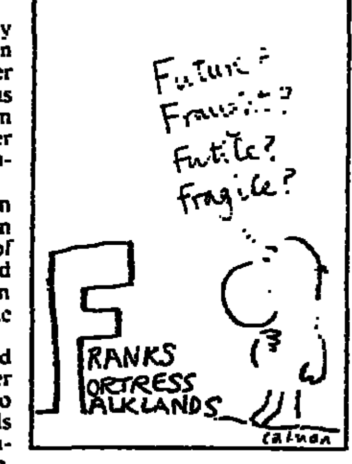
He agreed with Mr James Callaghan who in the Commons had described the events of the past nine months as a short-term victory and a long-term political retreat to a dead end, but thought that the Government had had no alternative to sending the task force when it did. No government could have have otherwise survived.

Lord Carrington, who resigned after the Argentine invasion, could foresee no early resumption of talks with Argentina. "I am sure the time is not right". Nor could he see any prospect of reviving the proposals for a lease-back arrangement, under which Britain would cede sovereignty to Argentina, but continue to administer the islands for a negotiable period.

A compromise of that kind had been his preference as a way of resolving the dilemma. But the islanders had been against it, Parliament had been against it and suport for it had been only lukewarm in some quarters of the Government.

Lord Carrington had hoped,

Continued on back page, col 5



Public may get say on cruise

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Government is likely to commission a public opinion poll in the next month or two to enable it to assess attitudes to the proposed deployment of cruise missiles in Britain.

The first British-based cruise missiles are due to become operational at Greenham Common in Berkshire in December. Ultimately, in the absence of any international agreement to limit the number of so-called theatre nuclear weapons, there will be 96 cruise missiles at Greenham and 64 at Molesworth in Cambridgeshire.

The Government is now seriously concerned about the vociferous nature of the opposition to the deployment of cruise that is being mounted by the women at Greenham Common, and by the peace movement generally.

However, the Government is not convinced that these protesters are representative of public opinion generally, or that there has been a genuine shift in public opinion away from the apparent acquiescence in the stationing of nuclear weapons in Britain which had existed until a year or two ago.

Civil servants and others in the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, led by Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, have for several months been discussing plans to ensure public acceptance of the necessity for the deployment of cruise.

One strand in those discussions has been the possibility of the Government seeking an independent assessment of public opinion.

All the indications are that such a poll will be commissioned, though the detail has yet to be worked out. It is likely that any Government-backed poll would be fairly narrowly focussed on the question of cruise, rather than on wider issues of nuclear weapons and disarmament.

Castro sees the human factor in Russian roulette

From Geoffrey Matthews
Bogatá

Graham Greene and President Castro are two men of whom it can be said, without argument, that they have always lived dangerously. So it is not so surprising that when Mr Greene recently visited Cuba, the writer and the revolutionary engaged in an amusing dialogue about the secret of a long and healthy life.

Mr Greene, after all, has spent a lifetime travelling to the world's trouble spots to research the background for his novels.

Dr Castro fought and won a revolution against what were, at the beginning, extraordinary odds, and has since found himself the target of assassination plots.

But both have survived and are – Mr Greene at 79 and Dr Castro at 56 – in good health for their respective ages, according to a rather envious Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the 54-year-old Colombian novelist and 1982 Nobel Literature laureate, an old friend of both men who was on hand when they met in Havana.



Fidel Castro: 'You should be dead.'

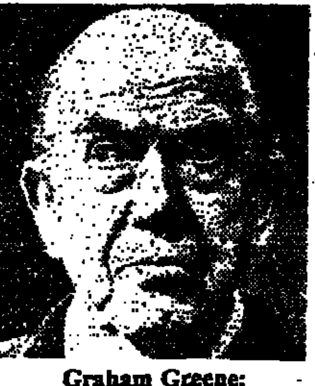
Mr Greene was making a 20-hour stopover in Cuba, to which he and flown in an official Nicaraguan aircraft from Managua, accompanied by a Panamanian poet, José de Jesus Martinez. They were given VIP treatment.

Mr Greene and Dr Castro first met more than 20 years ago in the very early days of the revolution when the writer visited the Caribbean island to watch location shooting of *Our Man in Havana*, the Carol Reed screen version of his novel, starring Alec Guinness. They continued to meet on Mr Greene's subsequent visits to Havana in the early 1960s, but although the English writer has visited Cuba twice since then, the two men's recent encounter was the first in 16 years, as Mr Greene pointed out when they shook hands.

Dr Castro is a notoriously shy man and, according to Señor Garcia Marquez, Mr Greene too is somewhat reserved, so to break the ice the Colombian asked Mr Greene about his well-known games of Russian roulette.

Mr Greene's eyes lit up and he replied that he had indeed diced with death at the age of 19 with a revolver. The story was new to a fascinated Dr Castro, who proceeded to demand to know how often Mr Greene had played Russian roulette and the number of bullets.

The Cuban leader than closed his eyes to concentrate and murmured aloud various mathematical calculations. Finally he turned to Mr Greene with a look of astonishment and said: "According to the estimate of probabilities you should be dead."



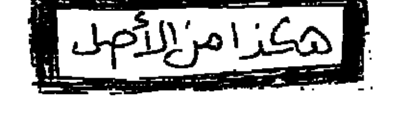
Graham Greene: A life of danger.

Señor Garcia Marquez reports: "Greene smiled with the pleasure known to all writers when they feel they are living an episode from one of their own books and said: 'Well, I always was bad at mathematics'."

Perhaps because the subject was death, Dr Castro remarked on Mr Greene's youthful and healthy appearance and asked what special exercises he did.

This was a natural question for Dr Castro, a keepfit fanatic who trains in a gymnasium several hours each day. To Dr Castro's surprise, Mr Greene replied that he had never in his life taken any exercise, nor adopted a special diet, that he slept seven or eight hours a night, and that he drank what he liked.

Señor Garcia Marquez, writing in his weekly column in the Bogota daily *El Espectador*, reports: "For a moment, Fidel seemed to doubt the effectiveness of his own health regimen. But very quickly he realized that Graham Greene was an admirable exception but nothing more than an exception. When we took leave of each other, I was already feeling disquietly the certainty that that encounter was going to be evoked sooner or later in a book of memoirs of one of us three, or perhaps all three."



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IRA sends photograph of 'kidnap victim' with threat to supergrass son

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A photograph of a man believed to be held by the Provisional IRA has been sent to his family with an appeal for his son to retract statements implicating 40 people in terrorist-type crimes.

The picture of Mr Patrick Gilmore, aged 62, was with a letter posted in Antrim which gave a warning that Mr Raymond Gilmore, his son, would be mistaken if he thought the IRA would not act against his father.

The letter said they knew that Mr Raymond Gilmore, who disappeared from his home with his wife and two young children last summer, was being told by police that the IRA would not act but it added ominously: "The IRA must protect itself".

Mr Patrick Gilmore is believed to have been abducted by three men from his home in Londonderry nine weeks ago and yesterday's development is seen as another crude attempt by terrorists to put pressure on alleged informers whose statements to the police led to raids and arrests last year.

Mr Gilmore is shown holding a copy of the January 10 edition of *The Irish News*, a mainly nationalist newspaper published daily in Northern Ireland. As well as the letter to his family at their home in the Creggan area of Londonderry, another one was posted from Antrim to the BBC.

Yesterday, after receiving the letter and picture, the abducted man's daughter appealed to her brother to withdraw his evidence.

Mr Raymond Gilmore, his wife, and their two young children, disappeared from their flat on the Creggan Estate last summer after telling friends and relatives they were going on holiday. Hours later raids began in republican areas of the city which were the biggest since Operation Motorman in the



The photograph of Mr Peter Gilmore

1970s when the security forces moved in to end the no-go areas.

The raids last summer led to the charging of 40 people on terrorist-type offences, making Mr Gilmore the biggest "supergrass" so far. He is believed to living at a secret address in England with police protection.

Pym in talks

Efforts to repair Anglo-Irish relations, badly damaged by the Haughey Government's stand on the Falklands conflict are to be made in the next few days (Our Belfast correspondent writes).

Mr Peter Barry, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Irish Republic's Government, will have talks with Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, in Brussels next week. Arrangements are being made for a meeting in London early next month between Mr Barry and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

No date has yet been fixed for formal talks between Dr Garret FitzGerald and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, but it is expected that they will be considered when the two prime ministers get together informally in Bonn in March during the European summit meeting.



Left handed Mr Edward Dignum, aged 69, on Latchmere Road crossing, Battersea. On the other hand, Mrs Doris Eveleigh at Pimlico Road. Below: Mrs Kath Sissons and, right, Mrs Linda Herrington, her successor.

Lollipop persons up in arms

By Michael Hornsnell

Lollipop persons were angry yesterday about the plight of a colleague Mrs Kath Sissons aged 39, a mother of two, forced to give up her post in Humberside because she insisted on holding her lollipop in her left-hand to keep her right hand free to catch errant children. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and the Health and Safety Executive, said it does not matter in which hand the lollipop is held.

Mrs Sissons left her job, which she has held for six years without an accident, after officials of Humberside County Council told her to conform to the Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974, by holding the sign in her right hand. The Home Office and safety organizations said neither that Act nor the Road Traffic Regulation Act, 1974, specifies a lollipop hand. The Metropolitan Police, which controls London's 1,300 lollipop persons, has no preference.



Buskers' rights court move

Two London buskers who have applied for political asylum in Belgium as a protest against alleged police harassment said yesterday that they were considering taking their case to the European Court of Human Rights (Tony Samstag writes).

Mr Michael Kay, who performs as "Bongo Mike", said that he and Mr Jeremy Helm, his partner, had been advised by their Belgian lawyers that their application for asylum could be rejected because there was no precedent. Even if they were accepted, there was a danger that they would become "stateless" during the five-year waiting period for Belgian nationality and so would be unable to travel easily in other European countries.

A suit against Britain in the European court would enable them, in effect, to bring a civil suit against Britain on the ground that they were prevented from earning a living. It would also provide a wider public forum for their case

£500 award in race bias case

The West Midlands Regional Health Authority is to pay a Malaysian £500 because he was racially discriminated against by a hospital. (Our Birmingham Correspondent writes).

Mr Yim Choong Chong, aged 32, was rejected by the Sister Dora School of Nursing, Walsall, because, the director of nurse education wrote: "In view of the British labour market it is not my policy to consider anyone who does not hold full United Kingdom citizenship."

Angler's body recovered

An RAF helicopter yesterday recovered the body of Mr Stephen Cope, aged 55, who was swept away by heavy seas while fishing with a friend near Lynton, north Devon. Both men came from Telford, Shropshire.

Mr Cope's friend was trapped for six-and-a-half hours by the incoming tide before he was able to raise the alarm at 1am yesterday.

Miner killed

Mr William Sutherland, aged 49, a miner of Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, died yesterday, from severe head injuries after part of a conveyor belt collapsed on him at Sherwood colliery, Mansfield.

Driving fees

The Parliment of Sark, the Channel Island where cars are banned, decided yesterday to introduce driving licence fees of £1 a year on horse-drawn carriages and tractors from April.

Spanish tip leads to silver plate

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

West Midlands Police expects no response from Spain until next week to their request to interview Mr Robert Chatwin, the Midland jeweller, now in custody at Denia, Costa Blanca.

Yesterday the police recovered a quantity of silver plate and clocks said to be worth several thousand pounds from a warehouse in Coventry which had belonged to Mr Chatwin's shop at Sutton Coldfield. Information about the goods came first from Spain.

Mr Graham Richards, the former manager of Mr Chatwin's shop at Droitwich, Hereford-Worcester, who opened his own business in Birmingham's Bullring Centre late last year, cleared stock from his windows yesterday. He had items on sale or return basis from Mr Chatwin and was handing them over to the receiver

Mr Richard Stone, the receiver, has taken out an injunction against Mr Chatwin because money paid into his account at Birmingham's main NatWest branch in December was not as great as the takings from the shops. If money was banked elsewhere the injunction would enable the receiver to ensure it was not removed.

10,000 graduates fail to find jobs

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

One in eight graduates – 10,000 people – failed to get a job after completing degrees last year, and that figure is likely to rise in 1983 if there is no improvement in the economy.

The forecast, made yesterday by Mr Brian Putt, director of the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services, should however be seen against the background of his forecast last year that 20 per cent of graduates would be unemployed in 1982 whereas the outcome was 12 per cent.

At a conference yesterday to announce the likely supply and demand of graduates for 1983, Mr David Jowett, chairman of the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates Ltd, said that more graduates than expected had got jobs last year partly because they had lowered their job expectations.

Graduates are increasingly prepared to take jobs which they have rejected previously, such as clerical officer posts, fast-food management, male modelling, leisure services and telephone sales.

Students were urged by Miss Pat Pearce, director of careers at the Polytechnic of Central London, to make sure they applied for jobs early and assiduously, and that they put more emphases on the quality of their applications.

Yesterday's report from the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates said that employers were more reluctant now to say a year in advance what their needs were going to be next September.

It forecast that there would be increased demand this year for graduates for the electronics and computer industries, and a decrease in the construction industry.

● Thirteen local education authorities have been chosen by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, to develop new courses for non-academic children who do not take public examinations.

The authorities, which will take part in the £2m scheme, are Bradford, Coventry, Gateshead, Manchester, Sandwell, the Inner London Education Authority, Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire, Northamptonshire, Oxford and Somerset.

The courses, aimed at the bottom 40 per cent of the ability range, will involve more practical kinds of teaching and work experience at the same time children would be taught reading, writing and communication skills.

Custard cloud set off blast

By Tony Samstag

An explosion that sent a wall of flame gusting through a food factory in Banbury, Oxfordshire injuring nine people, was caused by a cloud of corn starch, one of the basic ingredients in custard powder, the Health and Safety Executive reported yesterday.

The explosion, which happened at the General Foods factory on November 18, 1981, blew out windows and destroyed brickwork on all four sides of the building. Debris was found more than 15yds from the explosion and glass fragments were buried almost 4ins deep in a grass verge.

Nine men suffered burns but escaped the scene of the explosion. They were given first-aid treatment at the factory before being taken to hospital. Eight were later treated for burns to hands and face at the special burns unit at Stoke Mandeville Hospital.

No member of the public was at risk, the report notes.

Corn starch, like most finely divided organic materials, can burn fiercely if a cloud of sufficient density is ignited. The plant failure occurred in the desserts processing area of the factory, which employs about 2,000 people in the production, packaging and sale of foods. A control system failed to register a valve malfunction

As a result, a three-tonne bin of starch, which was already full, continued to be supplied, a cloud of powder was dispersed and ignited by electrical arcing caused by the initial damage to the plant. The report finds the incident of particular interest because the same failure caused both the cloud and the ignition.

The report says that the company has, in accordance with recommendations, since redesigned the custard plant supply system, reviewed safety policy and retrained staff in the dangers of corn starch dust.

Corn starch dust explosion at General Foods Ltd, Banbury, Oxfordshire, 18 November 1981. (Stationery Office, £3).

Professors make peace in court

By Rupert Morris

The latest episode in the great structuralism controversy was settled yesterday. Having done battle with their pens, in the Cambridge cloisters, and through the press, the two leading protagonists found themselves obliged to settle their differences in the High Court in London.

In the structuralist corner, Professor Colin MacCabe, Professor of English at the University of Strathclyde, was opposed by the emphatically non-structuralist Dr John Harvey, a fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

The peace formula involved Professor MacCabe dropping his slander and libel suit against Dr Harvey in return for an agreed statement in which Dr Harvey "dissociated himself entirely from any imputation concerning Professor MacCabe's competence as a teacher".

The suit had arisen out of remarks attributed to Dr Harvey in *The Times*, *The Sunday Telegraph*, and *The Guardian*, which he subsequently denied

The case might have appeared to the layman as straightforward misquotation. But where structuralism is concerned, nothing is as it seems.

Professor MacCabe was effectively dismissed from Cambridge University in December, 1980 after the appointments committee of the English faculty overruled a recommendation from the faculty board that Dr MacCabe, as he then was, should be offered the post of lecturer.

It was widely believed that the traditionalists in the English faculty had opposed Dr MacCabe's promotion because of his espousal of structuralist ideas. Two members of the appointments committee who had voted in his favour, Professor Frank Kermode and Professor Raymond Williams, were subsequently voted off the committee.

The faculty was in turmoil. Dr MacCabe was supported by Dr Williams, a Marxist at odds with many fundamental tenets of structuralism, while Professor Christopher Ricks, who plays Bob Dylan records in his tutorials, was apparently on the side of the traditionalists.

The most puzzling aspect of the whole affair, however, is the philosophy of structuralism. As applied to English literature, it involves a rejection of traditional literary criticism in favour of a more scientific analysis of the use of language.

Uncertainty over Radio 4

By Kenneth Gosling

Serious misgivings have been expressed, both inside the BBC and in letters to Miss Monica Sims, the channel controller, over the future of Radio 4 after the publication of the corporation's report, *BBC Radio in the Nineties*.

Programme makers are calling for more questions to be asked, especially from outside. And one producer has even predicted the network's systematic destruction. A senior BBC official described that forecast as "neurotic".

A leading producer said yesterday: "In spite of soothing words we may be forgiven for wondering just what *Radio Times* will look like in two years' time. "What we need to know is whether the plan has been costed and where the money is coming from".

No immediate changes have been indicated for the four networks. In the latest issue of *Radio Times*, Mr Richard Francis, managing director of BBC radio, says that the BBC would be "mad" to forsake the richness of output and the depth of analysis available on Radio 4.

The crucial question was reconciling two conflicting interests: one, the attractiveness of a planned set of programmes, as now, taking people into the unexpected and the unfamiliar as well as the familiar; the other, providing an outlet for the BBC's unparalleled resources to get on the air and react in a flexible way.

He rejected an all-news network in place of or alongside Radio 4. "To put it in place of Radio 4 would be sacrilege . . . to put it alongside Radio 4 would be to compete for resources and audience and it could leave Radio 4 as a spineless being".

Mr Francis says that as long as *The Archers* or any other popular strand is considered a viable element in Radio 4 it would remain there. But if a Radio 5 programme committee sought a popular daily drama serial, Radio 4 had no exclusive claim on that sort of drama.

● David Wade, *The Times* radio critic, writes: But for a timely leak and a public outcry, certain decisions might have been made for the future of radio with no public discussion.

One motive for change must be the attempt to build up audiences. Strengthening channel identity might presage an attempt to make each less diverse.

Has anyone thought out in detail the content of a national service, the projected Radio 5, intended to sustain a mass of varied local ones. The publication of the BBC document casts a long and doubtful shadow forward.

Telephone tapping likely to breach convention

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A claim by a Surrey antiques dealer that police in Britain violated the European Convention on Human Rights when they tapped his telephone is expected to be upheld by the European Commission of Human Rights after a lengthy investigation.

The commission, which declared in July 1981 that there was a prima facie case to be examined, is now drawing up its report after failing to negotiate a "friendly settlement" between the Government and Mr James Malone, the antiques dealer, of Dorking.

It is expected to find a breach of the convention by the Government and then to refer its findings to the European Court of Human Rights where the case will be examined by seven judges.

Mr Malone unsuccessfully tried to sue the Metropolitan Police in the High Court in 1979 for tapping his telephone. Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Cancellor, held that the police had not broken the law.

Mr Malone maintains that from about 1971 he was kept under police surveillance, his correspondence intercepted and his telephone tapped. In 1977 he was charged with offences concerning dishonest handling of stolen goods and after two trials he was acquitted in 1979.

The prosecution admitted during his first trial that one telephone conversation had been tapped.

Mr Malone alleges a breach of articles 8 and 13 of the European Convention, which deals with an individual's right to privacy in his family, home and correspondence.

Sir Robert ruled that English courts had no power to give effect to the protections laid down in the European Convention, ratified by the United Kingdom in 1951, but said that the Government was obliged to secure those rights and freedoms for its citizens.

Although the convention does not outlaw telephone tapping, Mr Malone's lawyer, Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC, argued that controls were purely administrative and that there were no adequate safeguards against abuses.



Fiat pins hopes on Uno

The Uno (above), one of the most significant new cars of recent years, is launched by Fiat today (Clifford Webb writes). The Italian group, which like BL is in the middle of a big recovery programme, hopes that the Uno will do in the 1980s what its predecessor, the Fiat 127, did in the 1970s as Europe's best-selling "supermini".

The Uno derives its name from its classification in the one-litre sector of the market, although it comes in seven versions with three engines (900cc, 1100cc and 1300cc), three and five-door bodies and two standards of equipment.

The project has cost Fiat £437m, although that includes £28m for plant and work where the Ritmo (Strada) is assem bled. It hopes to build 450,000 a year, so increasing its European market share to 20 per cent.

At a fraction under 12ft long, the Uno is nine inches longer than the Metro. It goes on sale in Britain in about four months. Prices will not be announced until then.

PARLIAMENT January 19 1983

Six per cent inflation forecast by Howe

THE ECONOMY

The December figure for inflation was expected to be below 6 per cent, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said when speaking in a debate in the Commons on the economic situation.

The recent fall in the value of sterling would have some effect on inflation, but not as much as appeared to think, he said. The determination of the Government to bring down inflation was undiminished.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said that a realistic exchange rate was a pre-condition for economic recovery. A Labour Government would reintroduce exchange controls.

Mr Shore opened the debate by moving: "That this House, recognizing that a competitive exchange rate as essential for Britain's recovery, condemns the gross mismanagement by the Government of its economic policies, particularly its exchange rate and interest rate policies; believes that these have greatly contributed to the collapse of Britain's industry and to the massive increase in unemployment; and calls upon the Government, as part of a new strategy to get the country back to work, to reverse the recent increase in interest rates and to reduce Britain's vulnerability to speculation by the immediate reimposition of exchange controls."

He said that while fever raged in the money markets, the Chancellor had spent the Christmas recess in trappist silence and there had been no sign of life from the Treasury but for a drip of daily briefing: "Don't blame us, we are only the Government. Blame the Opposition instead".

The Prime Minister had then returned, dispatched the Chancellor to the microphone, and had given a long interview on Sunday on television in which the word "unemployment" had only once passed her lips, when she said that provided wage increases were below the current inflation level, they need not have more unemployment, thus that if living standards were cut, unemployment need not increase.

All over Britain the scourge of unemployment had returned. The Prime Minister had given no hint of recognition of the moral and social outrage involved.

Having refused to acknowledge, let alone face, the disasters that their policies had inflicted on the British economy and people, the Chancellor and the Prime Minister had doggedly resisted any any change in exchange rate, however necessary they had known it to be.

I do not apologize (he said) for concentrating on the exchange rate. A realistic exchange rate is not a sovereign cure for all our ills, but it is a precondition for recovery. We all know why. An overvalued exchange rate is a tax on Britain's exports and a subsidy to foregin importers. It is a self-inflicted wound and one which we are no longer strong enough to bear.

Was the Chancellor aware that after pushing up the pound by 19 per cent in his first period of office, in the two years since January 1981 it had depreciated by just on 22 per cent? Had he been, in Mrs Thatcher's words last Sunday, totally irresponsible or simply incompetent?

If the Chancellor still thought the 12 to 13 per cent depreciation of the past two months was harmful, was it his purpose to regain the 13 per cent, and if so, how did he intend to do it? If he believed the exchange rate movement was beneficial, did he not consider that the attacks that the Prime Minister, his colleagues and himself had launched upon the City on this occasion, and the Labour Party, as just so much electoral humbug? (Labour cheers).

Was it his intention to maintain his publicly stated stance of leaving the exchange rate to be determined by the market, or did he intend to respond to the next flood by pushing up interest rates yet again?

Since there was no reason to believe that Britain's productivity was rising or would rise faster than that of its competitors, what was his policy for restoring the still substantial loss in Britain's international competitiveness? Was it the barren, cruel and strife-ridden course of attempting to enforce not pay moderation, but continuing real cuts in wages, salaries and standards of living of his fellow countrymen?

In the light of experience, it was a gross error to abolish all controls on the movement of capital and domestic savings out of Britain. The exodus of capital had been running at the rate of £10,000m a year since 1980. Was the Chancellor not ashamed (he said) that the total capital investment in the manufacturing industry of his own country is now smaller than the flow of British money overseas?

We believe (he said) that the central objective of economic policy is to create wealth and expand output and to reduce unemployment.

These objectives could only be achieved by policies for expanding demand and for achieving competitiveness, together with far-reaching measures at company and industrial level to restore the shattered supply side of the British economy.

Labour not only believed that the exchange rate adjustment was inevitable but if the opportunity was used would be of great benefit to Britain. It was perverse and wrong to try to prop up an uncompetitive rate.

It was Labour's intention that interest rates and exchange rates should serve the interests of British industry and people, and not be determined by theories on the paramount importance of money supply.

Labour would reintroduce exchange control and see to it that savings of the British people were used to strengthen the economy of the country from whose prosperity individual prosperity in the end was derived. (Labour cheers)

Sir Geoffrey Howe moved an amendment to make the motion read: "That this House notes that Government spending and borrowing are firmly under control and that inflation in the United Kingdom fell more in 1982 than in any other major country; rejects the reimposition of exchange controls, and welcomes the government's determination to maintain policies needed to combat inflation and hence encourage growth and employment on a secure and sustainable basis."

He said that ever since Mr Shore had published Labour's programme for recovery he had sought to dissassociate himself from the natural implications of that proposition. It was clear he was prescribing devaluation of the pound sterling by 30 per cent. If he was serious on that, then there was a serious accompanying question about what he wished to have for wages alongside such a change.

Interest rates stood some 3 per cent lower than at autumn 1981 and undoubtedly lower than they would have been if the Government had not been pursuing a consistent policy of holding down its own spending and borrowing programme, and stood passively lower than if Mr Shore ever had the chance to introduce his foolish policies.

Mr Denis Healey, Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Leeds East, Lab): Real interest rates in relation to inflation are higher than they were in 1981.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said real interest rates were high and had been high in recent times around the world, because of high uncertainty that still persisted in the pace at which the world was making progress against inflation.

Government spending and borrowing were under control and on target and would remain so. Public spending plans for 1983-84 published in the autumn statement showed a reduction in public spending in cost terms and as a proportion of GDP compared with plans for the current year. Spending in the current year was likely to be below the planned figures.

The autumn statement indicated that the PSBR this year was likely to be some half a billion pounds below the red book estimate of £9,500m. Present indications were that reductions on the red book estimate might be rather greater than that. Government deficit as a percentage of GDP was and would continue to be one of the lowest among the industrialised countries. Monetary policy was on course.

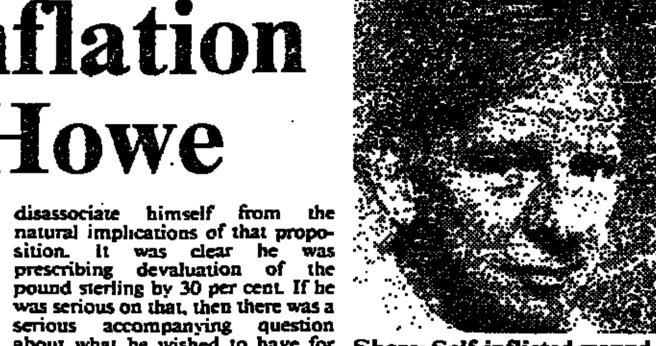
Fiscal and monetary discipline was bringing results. During the last year inflation had been falling, nowhere faster than in the UK. At the Budget, he suggested Britain should hope that inflation would be down to 9 per cent at the end of 1982. At the time of the autumn statement he spoke of 6½ per cent.

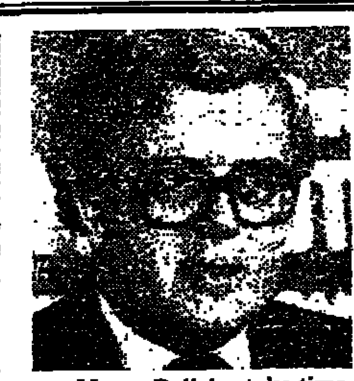
Now it was plain that both those forecasts erred on the side of caution because he suspected that the December figure would prove to be below 6 per cent, compared to 10 per cent at the end of 1981.

The recent fall in sterling would have some effect on future inflation levels, but not nearly as much as some appeared to think or the Opposition appeared to hope. The determination of the Government to bring down inflation was undiminished.

Progress had been in recent months faster than was forecast and might, in consequence be rather slower in months ahead. But Britain would continue to experience the benefits of sound financial policies, improving efficiency and more common sense in wages and productivity.

Productivity was up by some 13-14 per cent since the end of 1980 and was rising faster than in partnersin continental Europe. Unit labour costs were rising by only about 5½ per cent a year, which was solid progress to be welcomed. Exports had held up better than


Shore: Self-inflicted wound


Howe: Policies take time

many people expected and Britain would continue to run a substantial current account surplus, another new area in which the autumn statement was proving to be over-cautious.

So long as the nation maintained a sensible approach to pay bargaining – and settlements needed to go down still further – it could hope to maintain its share of the world market which would expand again in 1983 after falling in 1982. It took time for all the results of sound policies to come through (Labour laughter)

If there was a short cut route identifiable in any country in the world consistent with sound policies for reducing the current tragically high unemployment figures, the Government would have been the first to take it, but experience demonstrates there was not.

It was only by pursuing sound policies that Britain could hope to reverse the upward trend in unemployment which had lasted so long in Britain and was manifest throughout the industrialized world. It was only by continuing to work for improved competitiveness, paying one's own way in the world, and continuing the battle against inflation that there could be a sustainable prospect of higher employment.

The November industrial production figures were disappointing but the autumn statement foresaw some fall in the second half of 1982. For 1983 the prostpect was still one of modest recovery in world trade activity and some improvement in United Kingdom manufacturing output.

There had been uncertainty about world oil prices and the possible future policies of Opec, and such a period of turbulence had created nostalgia for the older and simpler regime of fixed exchange rates, but a return to such a regime was impractical.

Everyone wanted to see a return to greater currency stability and that was an agreed objective, but the way to such stability was to work towards a lower and more stable rate of inflation. There was no substitute for that.

The disturbance in markets around the turn of the year did owe something to fears, however unjustified, that the Opposition may be conceivably be called upon by the electorate to put their inflationary policies into effect.

The Government had shown there was no question of any lack of resolve. There could now be no doubt about its resolve to maintain economic and monetary policies consistent with effective policies against inflation and with maintenance of sound money. There was no reason for a further rise in interest rates. If the exchange rate fell further, it could be only temporary, and those tempted to speculate on that could come to regret their action.

The underlying inflation rate prospect was still good. It had been suggested that a depreciation of the kind which had taken place might, if it persisted, add two or three per cent to the retail price index after a year or 18 months. But this was much too pessimistic a view.

A fall in the exchange rate would only have a lasting effect on inflation if it resulted from unsound money as would be the case if the policies of Mr Shore were put into practice. Policies for sound money would ensure no lasting effect. Commodity prices generally remained weak. Competition for export markets made it likely that exporters to Britain would try to maintain the sterling price of their product by reducing profit margins.

The Opposition (he said) is wrong to suggest that the recent change in the exchange rate heralds a certain reversal of progress against inflation.

Provided the gains in competitiveness were not dissipated and there was continuing moderation in pay settlements, the progress already made would be maintained.

How could Mr Shore ensure that, if he ensured the devaluation he wished, the competitive advantages he said might follow were not destroyed? Mr Shore proffered in a rather tentative fashion his so-called national economic assessment but there was some mystery about what this was meant to imply. Without wage restraint, the downward spiral on loss of competitiveness would continue.

He did not know how, consistently with all the natural economic consequence of Labour's proposals, Mr Shore had the gall to offer lower interest rates. Mr Shore's was a reckless programme of extravagance.

There could be no question of exchange controls being re-introduced. The Opposition should realize such controls were not the answer. None of the easy answers put forward by the Opposition, such as a spending spree with borrowed money, would provide the answer, and the good sense of the British people would see through such ideas.

Privileges committtee to study Livingstone's words

PRIVILEGE

By 203 votes to 162, majority 41, the Commons decided to refer to its Committee of Privileges words spoken by Mr Ken Livingstone, Leader of the Greater London Council and Mr John McDonnell, chairman of its Finance and General Purposes Committee, indicating "an intention to restrict the provision of new services in the constituencies of any London MP who failed to support the provisions of a forthcoming Greater London Council Money Bill." The issue had been raised by Mr Ronald Brown (Hackney, South and Shoreditch, SDP).

Before it was debated the Speaker (Mr George Thomas) read a letter he had received from Mr Livingstone. It said:

Dear Mr Speaker,

I understand from the media that some members of Parliament have raised an issue of privilege. I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of the GLC's policy committee, which met on January 12, 1983 and decided (Agenda item "L": capital allocation 1983-84) "that lists be prepared of projects which are at risk in each constituency and that these be provided to MPs who would be asked if they were willing to support increased capital allocation for the GLC. It would also be made clear that decisions on which projects would proceed would not be based on how MPs voted but on the needs of London."

You may also find helpful press coverage of our press conference which preceded the policy committee whose minute I referred to above, for although most papers gave contradictory and confusing quotes, both *The Daily Telegraph* and *Newsline* both quote accurately the comment of Mr John McDonnell: "Support us and we will implement this in your area, and your refusal to support our programme will mean this will not go ahead".

You may also have seen an unusually accurate article in the *Evening Standard* which says: "Mr Livingstone now claims that people got the wrong idea over remarks made by councillors. He said: 'Of course the GLC will continue to allocate resources on the basis of need: to do otherwise would be to penalize the working people of London'."

I hope this letter will resolve an otherwise confused situation. I also hope that you will not mind my having given copies of this letter to the media as I am sure you will understand that there has been considerable media interest in our response to the issue raised in the House this afternoon.

Yours sincerely,
Ken Livingstone.

Mr Ronald Brown moving that the matter be referred to the committee said he had acted because it was in the interests of Parliament. It was not right and proper that anybody should put pressure on an MP that, unless the took a certain course of action, something would happen to him.

They are not in a position (he continued) to offer any MP money to vote in favour of something. Both bribery and blackmail would be wrong to put pressure on an MP. I felt that if the committee could look at this case and examine it one would feel, at any rate, that we could safeguard MPs from pressure.

Mr Livingstone's letter had spoken about projects being based not on how MPs voted but "on the needs of London".

He could (Mr Brown continued) have clarified the quotation: "We will write to every MP in London. We will put forward a positive victimization policy. We will tell them what will happen if they do not support us."

There was a prima facie case that this episode should be examined by the committee whose views could be discussed afterwards.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition spokesman on House of Commons affairs, said he would have to vote against the motion which was incorrect as it called attention to words alleedly spoken by Mr Livingstone but which he had not spoken.

We have (he continued) a great deal more important work to do than to bother with this.

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham, North-West, Lab) said Mr Livingstone knew, or should have known, that he should not presume to give to the media matters which he knew were in the possession of the House.

We ought to tell everyone (he said), the National Front, Mr Livingstone, the Labour Party, the Conservative Party or anyone else, it is courtesy, custom and practice that they do not interfere with the will of the House.

Mr John Biffen, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, said it was his job to call the House back to the more narrow consideration of wether this should be referred to the committee.

The question of privilege had traditionally been treated as of the utmost gravity, but the House would also be concerned to balance the matters with a sense of realism and proportion. The choice of where that balance lay was one which required the collective wisdom of the House. Enough opinions had been expressed to enable the House to proceed with that function.

Record level of spending per pupil

EDUCATION

A rarely recognized reason for Britain's relatively poor industrial performance was that this nation was not nearly well enough educated, Lord Glenamara (Lab), a former Secretary of State for Education, said in opening for the Opposition a debate on educational oppotunities under the present Government.

A country which was self-sufficient in oil, he said, had coal supplies for a thousand years and could go to war at the drop of a hat could no longer claim that every child would be given the chance to develop its talents to the full.

Just as the Government was destroying manufacturing industry so it was undermining and eroding Britain's education system which could and should be contributing so much to industrial recovery of the right kind. Since 1979 the objective of the 1944 Education Act had clearly been abandoned and that of the Robbins report was about to be abandoned.

There were 3,222 university teachers on the dole and the result had been a greatly reduced intake of students by the universities this year. The ministrer should say whether she would guarantee a place in higher education this year and next year for everyone who was qualified and willing to take it up or whether the Government was going to abandon the Robbins principle.

Lady Seear (L) said few English people at any level of society were ashamed of being ignorant. They were almost proud of it. In the present economic position nothing was more important than reorganizing, re-shaping and re-vitalizing the education system.

Lady Young, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, said the keynote of the Government's education policy was the good management of scarce resouces. At a time when demographic factors were forcing changes on educational institutions at every level, it was essential to ensure that money was not wasted but instead directed to the growth-points which would be of most relevance in achieving economic recovery.

It was inevitable that this approach meant making hard choices and difficult adjustments. It was the task of a responsible Government to grasp these nettles.

As for the "erosion of opportunities" which Lord Glenamara alleged had taken place, in almost every area the proportion of the relevant age group participating in education was higher than it was under the previous administration; the percentage of three and four year-olds in nursery and primary schools had risen by about 3 per cent since 1978-79; and the percentage of 16 and 17 year-olds staying on at school after the minimum leaving age was also rising.

Glenamara: Erosion of education system

The age participation rate for 19-20 year-olds in higher education last year was over 13 per cent – the highest for several years – in spite of the fact that the size of the age group was growing.

In the current year the Government would be spending more than £14,000m on education – more than on national defence. This had been sufficient to ensure a record level of spending per pupil in the schools. In England alone the Government had spent more than £7,000m on the schools and an average of more than £900 per pupil. This spending was reflected in record pupil teaching ratios. In England there was now one teacher for every 18.5 pupils.

What was needed for the nation's children was good teaching, good curricula, a dedication to high standards, and high expectations. These could not be provided merely by an expenditure of money that the nation could not in any case afford.

She wanted to emphasize the folly of a narrow concern with uniformity, quantity and money. The consistent programme of the Government had been to emphasize diversity and quality, to promote choice, and to ensure that the already large sums spent on education were used effectively and for the benefit of all children.

The Bishop of Chichester said the universities and every other educational institution in the country lived in a constant state of anxiety. No one knew where the axe would fall next and that was not a condition that made for good education.

What was the Government's philosophy on education? The question could not be evaded by saying that it was only concerned to set limits of expenditure. Who willed the end willed the means. The determination of financial priorities involved moral and philosophical judgments.

Lord Hatch of Lusby (Lab) said that to prevent the disintegration of rural areas and to preserve, extend and increase the prosperity of the rural and agricultural sector of society special attention must be paid to rural schools and the provision for them.

To continue the policy of attrition would be to undermine and finally destroy those rural communities on which a great deal of the renaissance of the economy depended.

Lord Pennock, a former president of the CBI, said in a maiden speech that the demands of competitive and technological change require more managers in business who were graduates and especially more who were trained in science and technology.

Helping press to tap their news

The Water Bill which alters the constitution and procedure of water authorities and increases water authorities' borrowing powers, was read the third time early on Wednesday morning.

An Opposition new clause designed to protect the right of access by the press to meetings of water authorities was rejected during the report stages of the Water Bill by 273 votes to 221. Government majority, 52.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Agriculture; Prime Minister. Motions on rate support grant orders for England. Lords (3): Data Protection Bill, second reading. Debate on energy costs.

Statement on Serpell tomorrow

TRANSPORT

Full details of the Serpell report on British Rail finance and all supporting documents will be published tomorrow (Thursday) Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said during questions in the Commons. He added that he hoped to make a statement to the House.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) asked: Would he not agree that for the British Rail board to discuss and apparently reject the contents of a report not yet seen is thoroughly unsatisfactory. The Secretary of State has told us that speculation has been wild and deplorable. The reason for that is because we have not seen the report and have had to rely on rumour. Can we look forward in future to changes in procedure?

Mr Howell: I wholly agree that the wild speculation has been deplorable, very selective and grossly distorted in many cases. As soon as the manuscript of the report was received by me, I informed the House and authorized publication, together with a mass of supporting documents.

Publication had not been possible before, given the enormous number of documents. A manuscript copy of the report was sent to the chairman of the British Rail Board on a confidential basis as soon as I received it. I thought that right because it concerned British Rail and its operation. That is the only manuscript copy of the report seen outside the Government.

Mr Ronald Lewis (Carlisle, Lab): Is he aware of the wide opposition by all sections of the community to the contents of the Serpell report so far leaked and especially reports of the wholesale and almost complete closure of British Rail?

Will he confirm that the Beeching style cuts in British Rail would be disastrous. Would he give a clear undertaking that he will loyally uphold the decisions taken by his predecessor in this matter?

Mr Howell: Speculation has been wholly and wildly inaccurate. I ask him to await the report and documents and for my statement, and not make the mistake of some MPs who have rushed in to condemn a report before they could possibly have studied carefully the substantial matters involved.

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C) said he was disappointed at the way publication of the report had been handled in that it would appear leakage of it would have come from the railways side.

Mr Howell: I have expressed my strong feelings on the speculation. I have heard it described as astute by some, but it is highly counter-productive and damaging for the future of the railways.

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab): What useful purpose has been served by delaying the publication of the Serpell Report until tomorrow?

He has said a number of reports have been inaccurate or misleading, would he say whether those who reported that one of the options was for a 40 per cent increase in commuter fares were inaccurate and also whether those who reported an option for substantial cuts in the network were reporting inaccurately?

If so, would he give a clear assurance the Government has no intention of proceeding on proposals along those lines?

Mr Howell: There has been no delay in publication of the report. As for the inaccuracies of which he has repeated one or two, to go on record condemning a report before there can conceivably be time to study it, seems to be verging on the silly.

Motorway cones not used unnecessarily

Motorway repairs take no longer in Britain than in other countries and cones are never put on roads unnecessarily, Mrs Lynda Chaler, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said.

Mr David Knox (Leek, C) who asked whether the Secretary of State was satisfied with the speed with which motorway rapairs were undertaken.

Mrs Chalker replied: In general, yes, but we are always trying to do better.

Mr Knox: Why do so much of British motorways seem to be under repair and why do they take so much longer than in other countries?

Mrs Chalker: I can assure him we do not take longer than other countries to effect repairs. We are victims of our own success as 20 year-old, and more, roadways have taken even more traffic than that for which they were planned.

We have to make the best use of our rolling programme, which is running at about 70 miles a year, and the sooner we finish repairs, the resurfacing work will be done even quicker.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North, C): Why are miles of the M1 and M6 coned off when there appears to be no work actually occurring there at all, and what is she going to do about it?

Mrs Chalker replied that cones, which were required for a number of different reasons including protection from setting concrete, were never put on motorways unnecessarily.

● The Department of Transport is looking at design-life criteria in constructing future motorways, Mrs Chaler, Under Secretary said, when asked by Mr Ray Mawby (Totnes, C) whether any consideration was being given to this, in view of the high cost of disruptive repairs.

Mrs Chalker: We have in this current year got down the delays due to repairs on the motorways. Our current practice is to adopt a design life of 20 years on bituminous and 40 years on concrete roads. We are looking at the design-life criteria; it was felt it was high time they should be reviewed.

Minister denies corruption allegation

Corruption was becoming a way of life in the privatization of refuse collection in Wandsworth, Lord Jenkins of Putney (Lab) suggested question time in the Lords. His allegation was described as "monstrous" by Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services.

Lord Jenkins of Putney said: Traders have reported in the local paper that they are paying sums ranging from £1 to £12 a week to have their rubbish collected. One trader who refused to pay has not had his rubbish removed for 17 weeks.

He suggested the minister should ask Wandsworth Borough Council to look into the matter.

Lord Bellwin: He makes outrageous allegations which all the inquiries that I have undertaken do not substantiate at all. If he has specific cases and names he wished to bring to my attention he has the opportunity to do so.

I do not accept that there is widespread corruption where there is contracting out. It is an unfortunate expression for him to use. (Conservative cheers)

Lord Leatherland (Lab): Is it not the case that trade refuse put out for collection by traders has to be paid for?

Lord Bellwin: Trade refuse collected under the contract which the local authority has with the company concerned is costing the traders 30 per cent less than they were paying.

Lady Trumpington (C): Has not enough rubbish been talked about rubbish? (Laugher and cheers)

Earlier Lord Bellwin had told peers: We have not the slightest intention of abandoning our policy of encouraging local authorities to examine the scope for achieving value for money through contracting out public service.

Police complaints ruling may be challenged

By Nicholas Timmins

The Police Complaints Board is considering an appeal against a High Court ruling last month on the so-called "double jeopardy rule," as it affects complaints against the police.

The court ruled that the board was wrong in believing that if the Director of Public Prosecutions decides not to prosecute an officer, the board was then disbarred from bringing disciplinary proceedings on the same evidence.

The National Council for Civil Liberties, which has supported two test cases, believes the judgment means that hundreds if not thousands of disciplinary cases would now have to be considered by the board.

The board's estimate, however, is that the numbers affected would be smaller. The board has lodged notice of appeal on the cases, although at present only as a precaution because Mr Justice McNeil's written judgment is not yet available.

Mr Peter Bolton, the board's secretary, said yesterday that in theory the judgment affects every case that has been to the DPP.

However, Mr Bolton added: "It is extremely likely that the board's conclusion would be that if the facts and the evidence are the same, and the DPP has decided there is insufficient evidence to bring a criminal action, in practice there is going to be insufficient evidence to bring disciplinary charges

London Motorway ring: 3

Progress or the quiet life

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

How strange that the M25, inevitably a big generator of economic development, should run almost entirely through Green Belt, where such development is specifically forbidden.

The paradox illustrates painfully the conflict that inevitably arises these days between "economic progress" and "quality of life".

The M25 would probably have produced a greater transport and economic benefit nearer the centre of London where it would have channelled a larger proportion of the local movement that clogs up the capital's suburban roads as well as serving the by-pass function for through traffic.

But just as the economic benefit might have been greater, so would the environmental cost. Traffic movement, as the Buchanan report spelled out some 20 years ago, takes place not for its own purpose but for the purpose of activity that takes place primarily in and between buildings. So the denser the buildings, and the human activity that takes place within them, the denser the traffic patterns between.

But the denser the buildings the greater the resistance, not surprisingly, to cutting a swathe through them to provide for the movement. So the M25 is not in the ideal place for transport purposes; it is the best compromise nervous politicians were prepared to make in the process of cancelling all the proposed urban motorways further in. Such motorways tend to have been provided in continental cities over the past 20 years, along with the urban public transport investment London has also eschewed.

That nervous pushing out of the problem to where it causes less trouble unfortunately has its price. Modern industry and commerce is heavily dependant on efficient transport and the advantages offered by sites close to the M25 compared with the clogged-up inner areas will undoubtedly shift economic activity from the latter to the former.

Even before the M25, economists were aware of a "London factor" as a result of which growth sectors within London do not seem to perform as well as their counterparts elsewhere. The fear now is that the M25 will accentuate that.

It has also been known that over the decade to 1981, motoring costs remined stable in relation to retail prices, while both average earnings and public transport costs rose. Travel to work by private car is becoming more attractive, and the M25 should enhance this attraction. British Rail will be one of the sufferers.

The M25 will offer time savings of between 30 and 60 per cent (25-35 minutes) between the A1 and M2 in the peak, and 20 to 50 per cent in the off-pead. Increased traffic is expected on radial routes outside the M25, the largest on the M1 (66,000) vehicles a day in 1981 to 100,000 by 1996). But inside, traffic is expected to shrink, especially on part-orbital routes such as the North Circular (down 7 – 13per cent) and the A1 (down 10 – 15 per cent).

In London as a whole, traffic should be reduced by two million vehicle-miles a day or 3 to 5 per cent of total movement, and a substantially higher proportion of heavy goods.



The global benefits of the M25, as spelled out in the Government's White Paper, *Policy for Roads*, are that it will "provide a quick, safe and convenient route round Greater London; it will complete motorway links between Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted; it will act as a general distributor enabling drivers to find their way in and out of London by the most convenient route; and it will take heavy through traffic away from communities on the outskirts of London and help to relieve some routes through the centres".

The concomitant costs noted by the standing conference are that if will "reinforce the dispersal of economic activity to easily accessible locations close to the motorway"

There is a conflict between transport improvement, and development, within the green belt; and a danger that growth will be stimulated in the west and outer regions of London and the east and inner regions where it is more needed.

But if in transport terms the M25, in typically British style, is too little and too late; in development terms it is a lesser evil than might have been.

Concluded

Fowler to give guidance on NHS charges

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, is preparing a circular to health authorities, outlining new guidance on the privatization of selected services within the National Health Service.

The circular, to be issued by next month, will make clear the full extent of the government commitment to privatization. Ministers have stated that where hospital catering and cleaning can be carried out more economically by the private sector, then contracts should be put out to tender.

The remaining issue, to be made clear by the circular, is whether they have extended the privatization principle to include the subcontraction of health care in cases where the private sector has surplus facilities for a particular treatment, for which the NHS cannot satisfy demand.

Mr Fowler is also set to make an announcement increasing the cash available for hospital building in the regions. That statement is expected on Monday. He is also preparing a statement on NHS property and land.

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Tensions in Central America

US to hold manoeuvres in Honduras next month

From Our Correspondent
Washington

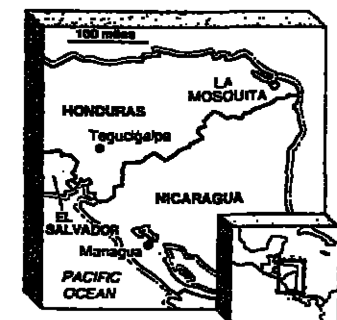
The United States and Honduras will hold a large-scale joint military exercise in Honduras next month designed to improve the Central American country's defences, the Pentagon announced yesterday.

The six-day manoeuvres, in which about 1.600 American and 4.000 Honduran troops will take part, will begin on February 1 in a sensitive area of eastern Honduras, near the border with Nicaragua.

The troops are under strict orders to stay at least 10 miles from the border area. No US ground combat troops will be directly involved. About 900 US support personnel will be on Honduran soil.

The Reagan Administration has denied Nicaraguan charges that the US is supporting covert military operations against Nicaragua, which Washington has alleged is a subversive threat to Honduras.

The US Government has also accused the Sandinist regime of Nicaragua, which is backed by Cuba and the Soviet Union, of aiding the left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador, a friendly neighbour of Honduras.



Honduras, which is also fighting a left-wing guerrilla insurgency, has invited Nicaragua to send a military representative to observe the exercise in a move evidently designed to allay any fears that the manoeuvres are a covert operation against the Sandinist regime.

Code-named "Ahuas Tara" ("Big Pine" in the Miskito Indian language), the exercise is aimed at teaching mobility, forward air control and communications assistance to Honduran forces.

Last year about 80 American troops joined 1.000 Honduran forces in a two-week command, control and transport exercise.

The Pentagon also announced that about 6,000 troops would join members of the Panamanian national guard for joint exercises along the Panama Canal between February 11 and 17.

The Panamanian exercises are in keeping with provisions of the Panama Canal Treaties. These give the US the main responsibility for the canal's defence until it is handed over to Panama at the end of the century.

● TEGUCIGALPA: Honduras said that observers from Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama had been invited to the exercise (Reuter reports).

● MANAGUA: Eighteen Nicaraguan soldiers and 24 right-wing guerrillas were killed in clashes near the Honduran border in the last week, the Defence Ministry said

It said the guerrillas came from Honduran territory and the clashes occurred in the Nicaraguan provinces of Jinotega and Zelaya.

The many faces of El Salvador

San Salvador (NYT) – Mr Stephen Solarz, a Democratic Congressman from New York, sat in a cell at the Mariona prison and asked five of the political prisoners there to describe the torture inflicted upon them.

Señor Antonio Carrias, a secondary school teacher who said he was not sure why he was in prison,said he had received chemical burns, and pulled off his shirt to show a three-inch scar that began in the middle of his chest and made a rutted path across his back.

Mr Solarz visited San Salvador this month, with several other members of Congress, to find out what is happening in this land that received $279m (£174m) in military and economic assistance from the United States last year.

The Reagan Adminstration must certify this month that El Salvador is making progress in human rights and economic and political improvements for the military part of the aid to continue. By the end of the month, some 16 delegations, including congressmen, doctors, lawyers and academics, will visit the capital.

After three days of being shuttled around in armoured vehicles to talk with business and political leaders, as well as prisoners and farmers, Mr Solarz said: "It is very hard to grasp what the reality of this place is. El Salvador is like a Kabuki play – all of the actors are wearing masks. When you talk to some of the heads of the security forces that have been responsible for killing civilians they sound like leaders of Amnesty International."

By the end of his visit Mr Solarz still believed, as he had when he arrived, that the war would end only through negotiations. But he also had begun to understand that such a clear-cut proposal has its problems in a country as complicated as El Salvador.

"I hadn't fully appreciated how power in El Salvador is fragmented," he said. The Government presides very tenuously over the country. The right here holds power that is disproportionate to their numbers."

In his 72 hours in San Salvador, Mr Solarz asked those he met whether they thought it a good idea for the United States to refuse military aid unless the Salvadorean Government ends the killing of civilians and agrees to unconditional talks with the leftist opposition.

"We believe that any aid should be very well conditioned," Señor Jorge Camacho, the president of a local union, said:

● Base attacked: About 500 left-wing guerrillas attacked a military base in the central Salvadorean province of San Vincente on Tuesday with mortars and automatic weapons

● Washington: Sector Ruben Zamora, a Salvadorean rebel leader, disputing an expected State Department announcement tomorrow that the human rights situation in El Salvabor was improving, said that the Administration was lying and "most members of Congress know it". (AP reports).

Pravda gibe at 'nuclear truncheon'

Moscow (Reuter) – *Pravda* made a fierce attack on the United States yesterday alleging that right-wing politicians intended to use nuclear weapons to dictate their will in both Eastern and Western Europe. It also denounced Washington over its attitude towards détente and its stance in nuclear arms talks in Geneva.

The newspaper said that hawks across the Atlantic intended to wield "a big nuclear truncheon so that, threatening to swing it at any moment, they can attempt to dictate their will both in Eastern and Western Europe".

Western diplomats said the attack was clearly intended to bolster the anti-nuclear movement in Europe, and that by linking its own fate with that of West European countries the Kremlin hoped to isolate the United States from its Nato allies.

Pravda published two separate articles, both of which also appeared to indicate that the Kremlin was stepping up its efforts to put pressure on Western governments to accept a Soviet proposal to include British and French nuclear weapons in United States-Soviet arms negotiations.

The party organ added that Washington had rejected détente and was now trying to impose its views on its Nato allies. "Official Washington is out to mobilize its allies so as to destroy by joint efforts the material foundation of the policy of détente", it said.

The newspaper said that one United States aim was to cut down on trade and economic cooperation between the nations of Europe. "The intention is to undermine détente where it has struck the deepest roots and achieved most signal successes.

"They intend turning the cradle of détente, including military détente, which originated on the European continent, into a nuclear missile powder keg and firing ground."

● BONN: Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, ended his visit to West Germany yesterday with a further round of talks with political leaders before flying directly to East Berlin to start another official visit (Michael Binyon writes).

In the morning he met Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic leader, and discussed with him the issue that has dominated his three-day visit here – disarmament and the Geneva medium-range missile talks.

He also held another round to talks with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister.

Foxy Gromyko, page 10

Ex-minister accused of role in deporting Jews

From Diana Geddes, Paris

M Maurice Papon, aged 72, a former minister under President Giscard d'Estaing and former chief of police in Paris, was charged yesterday with "crimes against humanity" for his alleged involvement 40 years ago in the arrest and deportaiton of 1,690 French Jews to extermination camps in Germany.

The allegations date back to May 1981, just before the presidential election, when *Le Canard Enchaine*, the French satirical weekly, published documents, allegedly signed by M Papon as secretary-general at the Gironde Prefecture between 1942 and 1944, in which he asked the local police to provide him with the officers required to deport jews from a camp near Bordeaux.

M Papon is also accused of having asked Vichy Government police officials in August, 1942, if he should carry out German instructions to deport Jewish children living with French families in Bordeaux, whose parents had already been sent to Germany, and having received an affirmative answer of having done nothing to help save the childern from their subsequent deportation to Auschwitz.

M Papon: Denies the charges.

Shocked by the *Canard Enchaine's* accusatin that he had played a part in carrying out the anti-semitic policies of the occupying Nazi forces and the Vichy Government, M Papon, who was Budget Minister between 1978 and 1981, said that his accusers were acting form political motivation.

He had never sought to hide his actions during the occupation, he said, having been advised to remain in his post by the Resistance leaders. "During the whole of this period my behaviour was always in accordance with that of a member of the anti-German resistance" he insisted.

He called for the establishment of an "honorary jury" consisting of former members of the Resistance, to give their "verdict" on the affair. After a lengthy inquiry, the "jury" decided that M Papon had "carried out acts that were seemingly contrary to the jury's conception of what would have been honourable", amd suggested that he should have resigned from his post in July, 1942.

Beagle Channel incident upsets Brazil

From Patrick Knight
São Paulo

The Brazilian Government has asked Argentina for an explanation of an incident involving a vessel of Brazil's first expedition to the Antarctic, the Barão de Tefe, which was intercepted on Tuesday by an Argentine patrol boat as it tried to enter the disputed Beagle Channel.

The Argentines attempted to put a pilot on board the Barão de Tefe as it was on its way to the Chilean port of Punta Arenas, to take on provisions and refuel before returning to Antarctic waters. The Barão de Tefe turned back, rather than take the pilot and took a longer route to Punta Arenas.

The Brazilians say that naval vessels do not need pilots, and in any case sovereignty over the disputed area still has to be decided. The Beagle dispute is now under the jurisdiction of the Vatican after Argentina refused to accept the British crown judgment in Chile's favour several years ago.

The Polish economic crisis

Nuggets of success amid deep gloom

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Like prospectors panning for gold, Polish ministers have proudly presented small nuggets of success in an otherwise bleak economic terrain.

Coal production in 1982 – once the measuring stick of the economy – has increased by almost 26 million tonnes to reach 190 million tonnes, and coal exports to the West have almost doubled.

Sugar production from the 1982 beet crop is heading for a record, raising hopes that some can be exported and Poland has just recorded its first trade surplus – $400m (about £250m) – for many years.

That is the end of the good news. The rest of the story has been presented in particularly grim terms by Mr Stanislaw Nieckarz, the Finance Minister, Mr Zdzislaw Krasinski, the Prices Minister, and Mr Tadeusz Nestorowicz.

Mr Nieckarz made clear that Poland will be able to repay only $2,000m to Western creditors and that its trade surplus was more due to a 23 per cent drop in imports – largely because of the block in Western credits – than any export-led recovery.

He said revenues from exports to the West were expected to reach $5,600m this year which was "not enough to secure basic imports and pay the debts".

Mr Nestorowicz said that of Poland's total output, only 12 per cent was going towards export and this included exports not earning dollars. Two principal imports, oil and grain, posed problems. Poland imports much of its oil from the Soviet Union and prices will increase this year though they would still remain under the Opec level.

The state bought only 2.7 million tonnes of grain from the country's mainly private farmers last year, so Poland would have to import more for domestic consumption and for fodder. Talks were under way with two suppliers, Austria and France, and Warsaw was waiting for a response from Canada to renew a three-year agreement.

Because of the general Western reluctance to grant Poland credits, the Government had to pay cash for grain from the West in the first quarter of this year and was negotiating cash deals with Hungary, Romania and the Soviet Union.

The tone of these ministerial utterances is to lower the expectations of the Polish people, to damp down any hopes of wage increases or Solidarity-type concessions. Some prices will go up in the first half of the year; but food prices will stay stable at least until the summer. Rationing of food and other goods will remain to stop panic buying.

Apart from debts and imports from the West, Poland's main concerns remain those of supplying enough food for the population, controlling inflation (that is, too many zloties chasing too few goods) and the related problem of labour productivity (workers are not increasing production sufficiently because money has lost its value as an incentive).

These factors must have weighed heavily on the minds of the Western banking delegation which recently held a round of talks in Warsaw to discuss the rescheduling prospects for Poland's commercial debts to the West.

Total capital and interest repayments due in 1983 are estimated to be between $8,000m and $10,000m and the total debt to Western banks and governments is, according to Mr Nieckarz, about $25,000m.

Other vital statistics include:

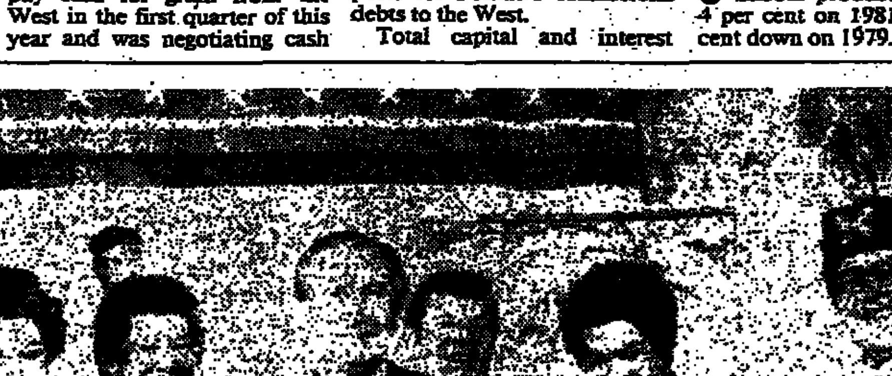
● An overall decline of 2 per cent in 1982 compared with 1981 in industrial production, despite some improvement in the autumn. Production is still 16 per cent below 1979 levels.

● Incomes increased last year by 62 per cent, largely to compensate for radical price increases. This increase was not matched by an increase in goods on the shelves. Hence the drastic drop in the spending power of the zloty.

● Sales of potatoes, an important staple to the state, fell in 1982 by 96.8 per cent to 2.3 million tonnes. Fodder production also fell.

● The number of those employed in the state sector of the economy fell last year by 378.000.

● Labour productivity was up 4 per cent on 1981; but 10 per cent down on 1979.



Medals returned: The children of the legendary American Olympic athlete, Jim Thorpe, receiving the medals won by their father in 1912 and taken from him because he had played semi-professional baseball. They were returned at a ceremony in Los Angeles by Señor Juan Antonui Samaranch (centre), president of the International Olympic Committee.

Beatings 'ordered by Eitan'

Tel Aviv (Reuter) – General Rafael Eitan, the Israeli Army chief of staff, ordered soldiers to harass the Palestinian population on the occupied West Bank and use strong-arm tactics to crush violent unrest there last spring, according to documents presented to a court martial yesterday.

Seven soldiers, including the former deputy military governor of Hebron, are on trial accused of brutally mistreating local residents. The documents were presented by a defence lawyer, Mr Yehuda Ressler. He said they contained a record of two discussions held by General Eitan and his senior officers on how to stamp out an unpredented spate of anti-Israeli demonstraions last March and April.

The violence errupted after the Israelis dismissed several West Bank mayors in a crackdown on supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Captain Akiva Saranovitch, operations officers in Hebron at the time of the unrest, testified that the documents were circulated among Israeli officers and represented a clear policy statement on how to behave towards local residents.

"The documents contain the phrases 'harass the population' and 'enforce tough punishment', the lawyer said. The rest of their contents were not made public.

The court also heard evidence from Major Baruch Nagar, who was convicted last April of assaulting a Palestinian. He received a two-month suspended sentence, but was allowed to remain in his post. Yesterday he described how soldiers beat up Palestinian detainees from the Hebron Islamic college last March. He said he intervened to stop the beatings.

The trial continues.

Syrian 'right' to new missiles

Damascus (Reuter) – Syria made its first official comment yesterday on reports that it had acquired long-range Soviet anti-aircraft missiles, declaring that it was the natural right of a state under threat to possess defensive weapons.

The comment, broadcast by the state-run Damascus radio did not say whether Syria had taken delivery of SA5 missiles from the Soviet Union.

The missles have a range of 190 miles and from Syria would be able to hit aircraft over much of Israel. American officials announced earlier this week that SA5s were being deployed at two sites in Syria and would have most Israeli air space in their range.

● The Soviet Union rejected United States complaints about the deployment of SA5 missiles in Syria (Reuter reports).

Responding to comments by the State Department spokesman, *Izvestia* said Washington wanted only to ensure that Israel had complete military supremacy in the region.

● JERUSALEM: On the eve of the second of substantive negotiations between Israel and Lebanon, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, said yesterday that Israel would be insisting that its soldiers run three new early-warning stations in southern Lebanon as part of any troop withdrawal agreement (Christopher Walker writes).

The minister's statement followed reports that Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's chief Middle East envoy, had earlier this week presented a compromise proposal thought acceptable to the Lebanese that the stations be manned by Americans.

In an interview with Israel radio, Mr Shamir said that Israel was pressing for full cooperation between the Israeli and Lebanese Armies in manning the stations, which were part of the new security arrangements Israel was seeking as an integral part of any final agreement at the talks.

The minister said that Israel had not put forward the idea of manning the stations in order to withdraw it. He could see no reason for Lebanese objections based on claims of Lebanese sovereignty since the arrangement was designed to by temporary, and the subject to negotiation and the ability of the Lebanese Government to exercise full control over its territory.

● NEW YORK: The United Nations Security Council has renewed for another six months the mandate of the peace-keeping forces (Unifil) stationed in southern Lebanon, although they are merely in a token island of Lebanese sovereignty surrounded and controlled by the Israeli occupying army (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

But if the Lebanese Government has its way Unifil will be given a new lease of life and become an important part of efforts aimed at the restoration of self-rule to a state, which is now at the mercy of the Israeli and Syrian armies and remaining PLO guerrilla forces.

Mrs Bhutto derides Zia reforms

Begum Nusrat Bhutto, the widow of the late Prime Minister of Pakistan, has described the latest political plans by President Zia ul-Haq as a "phased transformation from military government to a civilian oligarchy".

Interviewed in the latest issue of *Democratic Pakistan* published in London yesterday, Mrs Bhutto said that the main tenets of President Zia's scheme were to create "rubber stamp national and provincial assemblies with the military selecting the candidates, amending the 1973 constitution or drafting a new one, which would legitimize Zia's takeover in 1977 and give a political role to the army".

House arrest threat to Smith during debate

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

The Zimbabwe Parliament adjourned in uproar last night after an acrimonious debate on a Government motion to extent the state of emergency for the seventh time since independence.

Durinbg the three-hour debate, which was marked by personal exchanges between black and white MPs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister oh Home Affairs, threatened to have Mr Ian Smith placed under house arrest.

The debate started in a highly-charged atmosphere amid renewed dissident violence which has claimed more than 120 lives in the last 11 months.

Dr Ushewokunze, introducing the motion, said the sweeping powers to detain without trial were needed to give the security forces "sufficient oomph" in tracking down dissidents, mostly renegades of Mr Joshus Nkomo's Patriotic Front party.

The debate heated up when Mr Smith, the Republican Front leader, said the Government was falling into the trap of thinking it could use military muscle to solve a political problem in Matabeleland caused by Mr Nkomo's dismissal from the Cabinet last year.

Tasmanian dam, 2: The heritage

Where devils and tigers may no longer roam

By Tony Samstag

A jublilant Dr David Bellamy, the British botanist and television personality, spent his fiftieth birthday on Tuesday in a Tasmanian jail. It had all gone according to plan: he had been arrested on Monday with 30 other protesters in a remote forest wilderness and detained after refusing to undertake not to repeat his offence.

Dr Bellamy's arrest was only the most celebrated in a series of confrontations that has seen hundreds of environmentalists rounded up by the police and charged with trespassing on land controlled by the Tasmanian Hydro-Electric Commission.

The protesters are attempting, at several sites, to prevent the commission from building dams on the Franklin and Gordon rivers in a speculative project that would produce 180 megawatts of electricity for which there is as yet no market.

The dams would flood about 16 per cent of a region known as the south-west wilderness, more than 6,000 square miles of temperate rain-forest and associated transitional habitats, defined by scientists as the largest such wilderness area in Australia and among the three largest in the world.

The region was last month designated a World Heritage site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris, reinforcing the view of the Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service, in a paper delivered to the World National Parks Congress in Bali last October, that "this wilderness area is now at a turning point. Further resource development and compromise land-use decisions will competely destroy its nature conservation value."

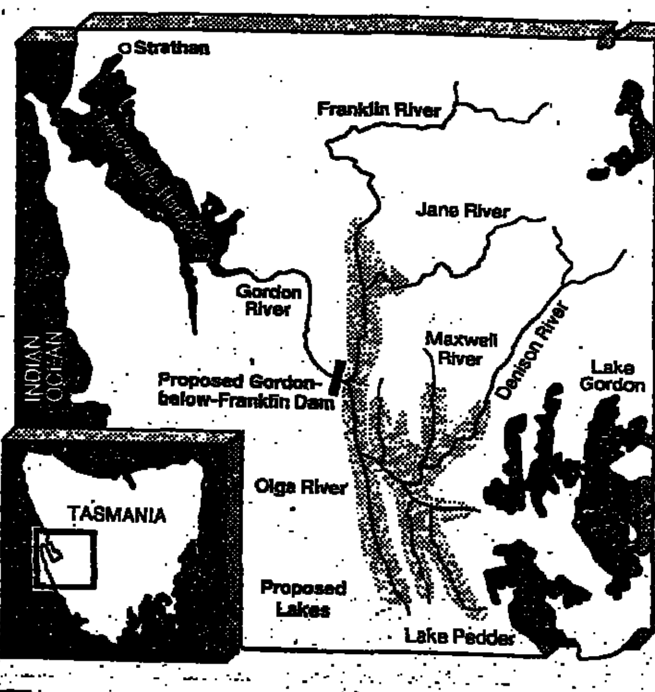
Of 165 plant species endemic to Tasmania found in the south-west, 29 occur only in the south-west and some are rare and endangered. Two of 21 species of mammals recorded there are considered rare and endangered; it is one of the last habitats for the Tasmanian devil, which is extinct on the mainland, and may be one of very few possible strongholds for the Tasmanian tiger.

The orange-bellied parrot, one of the rarest in the world, breeds only in the south-west; the native ground parrot is also endangered.

A recent study of a small sector of the wilderness area found more than 1,000 terrestial invertebrate species new to science.

Tourists (a growth industry in recent years) will also mourn the loss of some of the most spectacular mountain and river scenery in the world. "With the second highest rainfall in Australia (up to 3600mm annual average) the south-west has some impressive river systems", the Bali conference was told. "The larger rivers have cut across mountain ranges creating awesome gorges, particularly in the Franklin-lower-Gordon wild rivers region.

Concluded



Marchais sues over rape report

Paris – M Georges Marchais, Secretary General of the French Communist Party, (above) is suing for libel a right-wing police federation which accused his 13-year-old son, Olivier, of taking part in a gang rape of two girls last November. He wants Fr200,000 (nearly £20,000) damages (Diana Geddes writes).

A report of the alleged rape "involving the son of a well-known Communist official" appeared in the weekly paper *Minute* on December 11, it was said in court. Readers ringing a telephone number at the end of the article were told that M Marchais' son was one of the gang. The number was that of the head of the accused police body.

Eight satellites on one rocket

Moscow (AFP) – The Soviet Union, using a single rocket, successfully launched eight more earth satellites in the Cosmos series Nos 1,429 to 1,436. Orbiting at between 950 and 900 miles, they are carrying scientific equipment for space studies.

The core of the nuclear reactor on Cosmos 1,402 and other remnants of that fragmented satellite will re-enter the atmosphere in mid-February with acceptable radioactivity, if any, it has been announced here.

Anti-runway man sentenced

Frankfurt (Reuter) – Alexander Schubart, a leading opponent of Frankfurt's third airport, was given a suspended two-year jail sentence for trying to put the West German Government under duress through his call for demonstrations against its construction.

His lawyers promised to appeal against the verdict and his supporters called for mass demonstrations last night in the city centre.

Caution for Medvedyev

Moscow – Dr Roy Medvedyev, soviet historian, told Western reporters in his Moscow flat yesterday that he had been summoned to the Moscow procurators office and warned to cease anti-government activities or face arrest.

In his view, the warning to him was part of a new crackdown on dissent. He had been shown a document wbch described his writing as hostile lampoons slandering the Soviet Government and contrary to the interests of the state and social system.

Nosebleed holds up heart man

New York – Doctors reported an immediate improvement in the condition of Mr Barney Clark, the first recipient of a permanent artificial heart, after a minor operation on Tuesday to stop a "gushing" nosebleed. His release from hospital has been delayed, however.

"These is no question that this is going to dealy his recovery" a spokesman for Houston Medical Centre in Salt Lake City said.

Topless slip-up

Washington (AP) – The US Air Force has disciplined several officers, some of them fighter pilots now on staff duty, for hiring a topless dancer to perform at a pre-Christmas party in the Pentagon basement. This was a violation of Air Force policy barring "practices that are not in good taste" a spokesman said.

Whale rescue

Melbourne, (Reuter) – People tried to drag the survivors of a herd of 90 whales stranded on a beach 1890 miles east of here back into the sea. Other rescuers doused them with buckets of water but half the herd were dead.

Lockheed killer

Norristown (Reuter)–Roger Buehl, aged 25, a vagrant, was convicted of murdering Mr Courtland Gross, former Lockheed Aircraft Corporation chairman, his wife and their housekeeper at their estate in Philadelphia on July 15.

Hungary dry

Budapest (AFP) – Only soft drinks will be served from now on at Hungarian official functions, Mr Istuan Henety, Finance Minister has decided. In other economy measures no more than one official reception will be held for visiting foreign dignitaries, and gifts to foreigners must not exceed 500 forints (about £10).

Two hurdles to clear before accord on fish

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Two big hurdles have to be cleared before a common fisheries policy for the EEC can be agreed after Tuesday's successful talks in Bonn between Denmark and the West German presidency of the Community.

One is that the Danish Parliament, which has so far been opposed to the proposals which have already been approved by the nine other member states, must agree the terms.

This would appear to be the easiest hurdle to clear, as Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, appears to have already obtained support from the Danish political parties for the package.

More difficult is to ensure that every other member state is satisfied with the "clarifications" given to Denmark. Britain, which is the main country involved, has yet to be told what these are. In consequence it is impossible to say at this stage whether they coincide with the British understanding of the CFP terms agreed so far.

Mr Peter Walker, the British minister for fisheries, made it clear in Brussels this week that the CFP package as it stood was not negotiable. Any "clarifications" to it would have to be on subjects not specifically covered in the proposals, or else would have to be totally in line with British interpretations of the terms.

Denmark is expected to be seeking longer-term guarantees about mackerel catches of about 22,000 tonnes, and Britain will be very wary about approving any "clarifications" which might allow Denmark to believe it had the right to any fish in the future which it had not been allowed to catch in the past.

A vital factor in reaching settlement would seem to be the pressing domestic demands of both the Danish and West German governments.

The "clarifications" given to Denmark are expected to be given to other member states over the next few days with the hope that the Fisheries Council planned for next Tuesday will be able to take the final decision on the CFP.

● COPENHAGEN: Growing optimism about a possible impending agreement between Denmark and the other EEC members on a final solution to the fisheries dispute is causing concern among Danish fishermen (Christopher Follett writes).

"Although I fully understand the need for discretion if a political solution to the fisheries dispute is to be reached, I find the fact that the Danish Government has kept us totally in the dark rather disquieting." Mr Laurits Toernaes, the chairman of Denmark's Sea Fisheries Association and the Liberal Party spokesman, said.

Mr Poul Toerrng, the director of the Danish Fisheries Export Association, described Britain's threat to seize Danish vessels fishing inside its 12-mile offshore limits as "a Falkland ultimatum."

"The British Government is fully aware that its national measures will cease to be valid on January 26 and must therefore be willing to make concessions," Mr Toerring said.

Mr Ellemann-Jensen said on Danish radio yesterday thatthe new Danish proposals lay clearly within the framework drafted by the Danish Conservative-Liberal minority coalition Government and the leading opposition party, the Social Democrats last week.

Although details of the new Danish proposals remain a closely guarded secret, reliable sources here say that they include improved long-term guarantees on annual allocations of cod and mackerel for Denmark inside EEC waters, as well as in the waters of non member states such as Norway, Sweden and the Faeroe Islands, with which the EEC is eventually to negotiate fishing quotas after the Ten agree on their own fisheries policy.

Government sources said that talks between Britain and Denmark would take place within the next two days.

● LONDON: The fishing industry in Britain was reacting cautiously last night to the prospect of a settlement of the dispute with Denmark (John Young writes).

Fishermen's organizations gave only reluctant support to the deal concluded by Mr Walker with the other eight EEC members and, until they know the precise terms of any agreement with Denmark, they remain suspicious.

Flour sale puts pressure on Europe

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The United States announcement that it will subsidize the sale of one milliontons of whear flour to Egypt is carefully calculated move intended to increase pressure against European farm export subsidies.

Egyptm which is the world's largest market for wheat flour, has agreed to buy the flour for more than $150m (£100m) over the next 12 to 14 months. Full financing details still have to be worked out, but the price Egypt is expected to pay will be about $20 a tonne less than the world market price for wheat flour and almost $120 less a tonne than the current US price.

American agriculture officials described the deal as a "warning shot across the bows of the Europeans", who have hitherto supplied about two-thirds of Egypt's 1.5 million tonnes of annual flour imports. Most of the flour has come form France.

However the officials denied that the U S was now embarking on an agricultural trade war with the EEC. It was pointed out that the Administration had to take some action to show American farmers, currently experiencing their worst crisis in 50 years, and protectionist-minded Congressmen that it was seriious about trying to force the Europeans to reduce their subsidies.

Last week President Reagan said that the US would not allow its farm exports to be ploughed under by foreign competitors. Announcing the Eyption deal Mr John Block, the Agriculture Secretary, said that the flour subsidy was intended to "back those words with decisive action".

At the same time that President Reagan was directing his verbal broadside against froeign farmers, American and EEC negotiators were meeting in Washington to consider ways to resolving their differences over farm export subsidies. A further round of talks is to be held in Brussels on February 10.

Both sides want to avoid an agricultural trade war and both have agreed to avoid retaliatory action or provocative statements. However the Agriculture Department has asked the Administration to take some action as a sign of Americnan resolve in these talks.

Full details of the terms of the wheat sale have not yet been made available. However, the subsidy_ is similar to the payment-in-kind programme which the President announced last week. Under this arrangement American millers will be given enough federally owned wheat to bring the price of flour down to the world market level of $175 a tonne.

"Hope you felt at home in America, Mr Nakasone"

Washington keeps pressure on Japan

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan, after two-day talks with Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, yesterday announced US – Japanese trade liberalization measures by Japan.

Mr Reagan said that they had taken the first significant steps towards resolving the urgent challenges which faced their two countries in trade and defence.

"We can now move forward with our 1983 agenda which seeks mutually acceptable answers to questions especially in trade that continue to weigh heavily on relationship".

Their talks too place in an atmosphere of growing American concern over the $20,000m (£12,500m) imbalance in US Trade with Japan and worries over Japan's trade and defence spending polices. These have increased demands among some business, labour and congressional leaders for protectionist measures against Japanese imports into the US.

Describing their meetings as excellent both on a personal and professional level, Mr Reagan announced that they had agreed to establish a United States-Japan working group on energy to "explore how the abundant opportunities for energy cooperation could be transformed into realities for the benefit of both their countries."

American officials later said that the working group would discuss oil, gas and synthetic fuel. Japan is known to be interested in the possible purchase of Alaskan oil.

Mr Nakasone also accepted an offer for Japanese participation in the United States shuttle programme, including an invitation for a Japanese specialist to be a part of the spacelab mission.

The President said that they both looked forward to continuing "our efforts together to peaceful use of the vast expanses of space."

Mr Nakasone, replying to the President's remarks, said that he was going back home from this three-day Washingtyon visit with satisfaction and confidence. He announced that he had invited Mr and Mrs Reagan to visit Japan at a date to be agreed.

'Not guilty' Astles stays in jail

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

For the second time in two years, Mr Bob Astles, the British-born aide of the ousted President Idi Amin, has been acquitted by a Kampala court of serious charges. But he remains in Luzira prison under a detention order which connot be questioned by a court.

Mr Astles has been in jail since 1979, when he was extradited to Uganda after fleeing to Kenya shortly before Preisdent Amin was overthrown by Tanzanian troops.

He was extradited to face a charge of murdering a fisherman on Lake Victoria in 1978, when he headed an anti-corruption squad of the Uganda police.

The murder charge was thrown out in 1981 by a High Court judge who said that some of the prosecution witnesses were untruthful and unreliable.

Last year, Mr Astles was charged in a Kampala magistrate's court with robbing a trader in a small village near Lake Victoria in 1978.

Mr Astles told the court that it would have been impossible to find the articles allegedly stolen in a small village store at a time when there was a severe shortage of all imported goods.

The case had lasted for five months. At one point the magistrate rebuked a state counsel for commenting that the decision of the court was immaterial as Mr Astles would not be released, even if he were acquitted.

Mr Astles, who became a Ugandan citizen in the 1970s, was then returned to jail. Court sources say that different charges may later be brought against him, but meanwhile he remains a detainee of the orders of President Obote.

● Kampala arrest: Uganda police have captured an alleged "urban terrorist" operating in Kampala, and sought by the police for a long time, Uganda radio reported yesterday (AP reports).



Mr Astles: "Smugglers revenge"

Direct rule starts in Namibia

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

The vast, mineral-rich territory of Namibia, which South Africa seized from Germany in 1915, found itself back under direct rule from Pretoria yesterday after more than five years of semi-autonomous government.

Mr Danie Hough, South Africa's Administrator-General in the territory, dissolved the 72-member National Assembly as from midnight on Tuesday after Mr Dirk Mudge and his Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), a coalition of 11 different ethnic groups, had resigned as the interim government.

The DTA – South Africa's own creation – won an overwhelming victory in elections held under Pretoria's supervision in 1978. These elections were boycotted, however, by Swapo (the South-West Africa People's Organization) which has been waging a guerrilla war for Namibia's full independence for a decade and a half.

Mr Hough also announced that on Friday Mr J F Greebe, at present the Provincial Secretary of Natal, will take over as "chief executive official" in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, in place of the now defunct Council of Ministers, which Mr Mudge and his DTA colleagues had hitherto constituted.

Mr Hough is himself to be replaced as Administrator-General from the beginning of next month by Professor Willem van Niekerk.

Mr Botha must now decide whether, in the absence of an international agreement leading to Namibia's independence, to maintain direct rule indefinitely or to hold another " internal" election without Swapo.

The final breach between DTA and the Government does at least give DTA the opportunity to work for and alliance with other smaller anti-Swapo groups in Namibia

A father's long quest in the wilds of Kashmir

From Trevor Fishlock Delhi

Kenneth MacDonald left India yesterday at the end of another chapter in his extraordinary quest. It was the sixth time he had visited the wild mountains and valleys of Kashmir in search of his daughter, who was last seen eighteen months ago.

"My hope that she is still alive remains strong," he said, before leaving for home in Scotland. "There is no evidence that she is dead. She may have been taken by force and is unable to communicate with us. I shall return, for somewhere in Kashmir is the key to all this and I shall go on until I find it."

Mr MacDonald's story is one of faith. "We are a deeply religious family and believe that nothing happens by chance. Our hope is an extension of our faith."

His daughter, Alison, a history student at Aberdeen University, was nineteen when she was last seen on August 17, 1981. She was on holiday with a student friend, Elizabeth Merry. They booked into the Glacier Hotel, in Sonamarg, a small town fifty miles from Kashmir's capital, Srinagar.

On August Miss Merry went on a trek, leaving Miss Mac Donald at the hotel. Next day Miss MacDonald locked the room and went out. An Italian couple, later traced by Mr Macdonald and interviewed by him in Bolagna, saw her buy three apples from a stall and walk down the road. She was never seen again.

In her room she left her clothing, rucksack, money, passport and Bible.

Miss Merry returned from her trek on August 20, found her friend gone and raised the alarm. The Governor of Kashmir ordered a search of the rugged countryside and Mr MacDonald flew out to take part in it. He later offered a reward of £6,000 for information, very large by Indian standards.

In his subsequent visits he has painstakingly put together a jigsaw of his daughter's visit to Kashmir, interviewing everyone who saw her and spoke to her.

He has stayed in the same hotel room at Sonamarg and has been to Pakistan in the belief that she might have crossed the border. On his recent two-week trip he stayed in the same houseboat the girls occupied in Srinagar before they set off for Sonamarg.

Mr MacDonald, a former Customs officer aged 44, is training for the ministry at the Free Church College, Edinburgh. Some of the money for his journeys is donated by sympathetic people.

"I never come to India to make inquiries in a haphazard way. There are always gaps to *be filled in, questions to ask,* people to see.

"Alison has two brothers and a sister. We are a close and loving family and she was devoted to it. This is not a case of a girl going off after a rift.

"She may have been abducted and is being held prisoner. I have an open mind. Had she been dead her body would surely have been found, some trace left. The fact that nothing has been found helps to keep me and my wife going.

"I shall come back to carry on the search. It is a matter of persistence and faith. Someone must know something."

BBC audiences in Pakistan have doubled

By Kenneth Gosling

Independent research has shown a dramatic increase in the size of the audience for BBC overseas radio programmes in Pakistan. The BBC Urdu language service, which is on the air for 10½ hours a week, now has more than 10 million regular listeners in Pakistan compared with only half that figure in 1975.

"The BBC audience in Pakistan is now seven times as much as the combined Urdu listenership for Radio Moscow, Radio Peking, Voice of America and Deutsche Welle," according to Mr Douglas Muggeridge, the managing director of the BBC's External Services.

US 'blackmail' over Greek bases

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Negotiations between the United States and Greece on the future of the American military bases in this country were resumed in Athens yesterday amid strong rumours of disagreement between the two sides.

The Greek Socialist government wants a timetable for removal of the bases on grounds that they serve United States strategic objectives rather than Greek security.

Until the bases go the Greek Government wants restrictions on activities there, plus benefits for Greece in the form of weaponry that would preserve a balance of power with Turkey.

The climate in which he present round of talks resumed was exacerbated after a television interview in which representatives Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, said Greece was cutting off its nose to spite its face by asking for the removal of the basrs at a time when it felt threatened by Turkey.

"If there are no United States bases in Greece, or they are transferred to Turkey, would that be in the interest of Greece's security?" He asked, causing an uproar. In the Greek press, the word "blackmail" featured prominently in headlines.

The American view is that the presence of the bases is part of this country's contribution to the Western defence effort, and in that sense serve the interest of Greece. The Americans resist any commitment to dism;antle the bases within a fixed per od.

The Greek view is that for the bases to serve its security, the offset benefit, in the form of cash (some speak of £600m) or military equipment, should enable Greece to stand up to Turkey in case of aggression in the Agean.

American Congressmen in Athens have expressed scepticism that such sums could be considered by Congress, but admitted that the bases are vital for the United States.

The talks were resumed between Mr Yiannis Kapsis, the Greek Foreign Under-Secretary, and Mr Reginald Bartholomew, a senior diplomat who returned from Washington on Tuesday with the latest American answers to the Greek demands.

Manhunt for followers of drug 'king'

From Neil Kelly Bangkok

Thai police and soldiers are blocking roads and other access to the Burmese border in northwest Thailand as a hunt goes on for three suspected followers of a drug warlord. The three hijacked a Thai domestic airliner on Tuesday.

Monks told the police that the men had come to their temple near Chiang Mai yesterday saying they were hungry. After being given food, they asked the way to a cave. The monks, who did not know who they were, directed them to it but a later search at the cave disclosed nothing.

Nobody was hurt in the hijacking and no damage was caused, but Thai officials are embarassed by serious breaches of official rules during the incident.

The hijackers boarded the flight at Lampang, a small provincial airport. They were able to carry a pistol, sticks of dynamite, a hand grenade and a kmife on board the airliner because the electronic system for screening passengers had broken down.

The hijackers are believed to be followers of Khun Sa, the so called "King of the Golden Triangle" who is considered the leading producer and trafficker of heroin in South-East Asia.

Anniversary of Franco-German treaty

Former foes toast a special relationship

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

President Mitterrand today adresses a specially convened session of the recently dissolved West German Parliament to *mark the twentieth anniversary* of a treaty that perhaps more than any other has shaped the development of West European politics: the Franco-German Treaty, signed in the Elysée Palace on January 22, 1963, by two of Europe's greatest statesmen, Charles de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer.

In the past two decades that treaty has become the cornerstone of West German foreign policy. The turning of historic rivalries and mistrust into a political union welding two diverse neighbours into a single political and economic powerhouse in Europe was the vision of the two signatories, men whose long lives had been deeply affected by the bitterness of two world wars.

Though cooperation has fallen short of this grandiose proposal, West Germany now has closer links with France than with any other leading Western country.

The heads of the two governments meet regularly in Paris and Bonn, and in every case have established deep personal relationships that transcended party political differences: one thinks of Herr Willy Brandt and M Georges Pompidou, Herr Helmut Schmidt and M Valery Giscard D'Estaing and today Dr Helmut Kohl and M Mitterrand.

These close consultations are backed up by regular telephone calls, visits by senior diplomats and foreign ministry officials, systematic consideration of each other's interests at all levels of government.

Business and trade links have strengthened as the two countries, once so different in structure, have increasingly developed alke. France is now, West Germany's largest trading Partner.

Beyond all this, and of more *lasting significance than the* day-to-day political exchanges, is the orientation of the two countries' society and culture towards each other. Every year thousands of art exhibitions tour the other country's towns and provinces as well as the capitals.

The number of pupils learning French in Germany has risen to more than 1,400,000. The number of French pupils learning German has also increased. Student and school exchanges have flourished. Half of all twinned German cities have their partners in France.

All this has had a gradual but profound effect on West Germany. Politically is has anchored a society unsure of its post-war identity firmly in West Europe. It has enhanced appreciation of each other's way of life. It has enabled West Germany to develop its own political and economic strength without *arousing mistrust on the other* side of the Rhine.

But the treaty has not smoothed out all the touchy points. Indeed, some of these are more visible today than they have been for years. Defence and security policy, whose coordination was a main aim of the treaty, remain a principal point at issue. From de Gaulle onwards the French have distanced themselves from Nato and from the Americans, whereas the Germans see their security in the Atlantic alliance.

Though France at times has enjoyed courting the Russians *in order to carve out a special* French role in East-West relations, the German relationship with Moscow is more vital, more subject to the pull of the East.

Lisbon split on election

From Susan MacDonald, Lisbon

President Eanes, has once again started consultations with the political parties represented in the Portuguse Parliament in an effort to resolve the country's political crisis. Meetings *were held yesterday and further* consultations were scheduled for this morning.

It is understood that the recenlly formed Council of State will also be reconvened before the end of the week.

At Tuesday's Council meeting according to unofficial sources, members were already almost evenly divided over the question of whether to appoint *Professor Vitor Crespo, the* ruling Democratic Alliance's choice, for prime minister, or to call for the dissolution of Parliament and subsequent general election.

ANC refugees seek Mozambique shelter

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

More than 100 members of the underground African National Congress who until recently were living as refugees in Lesotho and Swaziland are reported to have moved to Mozambique, apparently targets for South African assassin*ation squads.*

According to informed sources in Maseru, the Lesotho capital, where 30 ANC members and 12 Lesotho civilians were killed in a South African commando raid on December 9 about 100 refugees were flown out to Maputo, the Mozambique capital, in six flights of the weekend before last.

There are some 11,000 South African refugees in Lesotho, a small mountainous kingdom surrounded by South Africa. Their numbers were greatly swelled after the Soweto riots of 1976-77 which eventually spread throughout South Africa. Probably only a small number of them are active ANC members.

Since the December 9 raid, Lesotho has been noticeably untroubled by the attentions of the Lesotho Liberation Army, the guerrilla wing of the exiled Basutoland Congress Party whose leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhemlec, is a bitter political enemy of Chief Leabua *Jonathan, the Lesotho Prime* Minister.

Over the past year or so the LLA was responsible for a series of assassinations and hit-and-run guerrilla attacks, mostly launched from South African soil, in and around Maseru.

In Swaziland, which shares borders with both South Africa and Mozambique, 10 of the 27 ANC members rounded up by Swazi police "for their own protection" a week after the Maseru raid, are also reported to have gone to Maputo.

The remaining 17 walked out *of the camp when they were* kept outside Mbabane, Swaziland's capital, last Friday and have gone to ground. It is thought that they may be moved out of the country.



Leonid Trauberg (left) ranks as one of the legendary pioneers of the heroic age of Soviet cinema, and at 82 he is still vigorously with us. **David Robinson** interviewed him when he came to London for the recent showings of his masterpiece *New Babylon*

Elena Kuzmina as shop assistant turned communard in *New Babylon*

When film-making was all about circus and scandal

Leonid Trauberg, who has just been in London for the Queen Elizabeth Hall performances of his silent film *New Babylon* with the original orchestral score by Shostakovich, is one of the last survivors of the heroic age of the Soviet cinema. He ranks, indeed, as one of the earliest of the Soviet masters. Kozintsev and Trauberg's first feature, *The Adventures of Oktyabrina*, came out neck and neck with Eisenstein's *Strike*, and years before the feature debuts of Pudovkin and Dovzhenko.

It was a time for precocity. When they first met in 1920 Trauberg was 18 and Grigori Kozintsev barely 16. By the beginning of 1922 they had joined up with two other youngsters, Georgii Krizhitski and Sergei Yutkevitch (born 1904), to establish their own theatre. Every young artist was armed with his own "ism". Trauberg and his friends issued a manifesto proclaiming the new gospel of "Eccentricism". They called their studio theatre "The Factory of the Eccentric Actor" or, in the abbreviatory mode of the period, "FEKS".

FEKS pronounced the decease of the old bourgeois academic theatre, and defined a new kind of theatre which would combine circus, sport, movies, music hall, puppets and scandals. Their idols were Pearl White, Lon Chaney, Harry Piel and the American silent film comics – above all Chaplin and Keaton.

After a number of rumbustiously inventive productions the FEKS group decided that the movies were ready for them. In that brief, enchanted period of the early Twenties, the film studios were open to anyone with ideas and cheek; and the ideals of FEKS were first brought to the screen in 1924, with *The Adventures of Oktyabrina*. Stills for the film, showing bizarrely clad and made-up personages performing hazardous feats on the wings of aeroplanes or the parapets of skyscrapers, strongly suggest the influence of Mack Sennett. The five films that followed over the next three years included a stylish expressionist version of Gogol's *The Overcoat* and a costume melodrama about the Decembrists, *S. V. D.* It was the considerable commercial success of this film which gave them the opportunity to make *New Babylon*.

The idea for a film about the Paris Commune was suggested by P. Blyakhin, who had written the first successful Soviet feature film, *Little Red Devils*, and by this time occupied an official position in the cultural establishment. Kozintsev and Trauberg were at first dubious about the possibility of re-creating the Paris of 1871 in Leningrad, though in the outcome it is as successful an evocation of a time and place as the cinema can boast. They studied Marx's vivid accounts of the Commune; but the masterstroke of using a great department store, the "New Babylon" of the title, as a microcosm of Paris was most likely inspired by Zola's *Au Bonheur des dames*.

By the time *New Babylon* was released, in March 1929, the silent film was extinct almost everywhere in the world but the Soviet Union, where the change-over was delayed because of the practical difficulties of re-equipping vast numbers of rural cinemas. Kozintsev and Trauberg were very conscious, however, of the inadequacy of the usual musical accompaniments provided for silent films – awful hit-and-miss pot-pourries cobbled together by pianists or orchestra directors in individual theatres. Looking around for a suitable composer, they were advised that a newcomer called Shostakovich had written an opera, *The Nose*, which might well be peculiar enough to appeal to them.

"He came to see us – a little man, very neat but with unruly hair", Trauberg recalls. "At that time he affected a Gogolesque manner of speech – very clipped and formal – phrases like 'Honoured – most delighted. . . .' We were rather worried, because he seemed so young. We asked him if he knew anything about music for films, and he said that he had played the piano at the Ribbon of Light cinema in Leningrad for three years. That was reassuring. We showed him the film. He sat quite silent through it, and at the end stood up with 'Honoured – most delighted. When do you need it?'

"Rather embarrassed, we said that we needed it in three weeks. 'If you help me', said Shostakovich, 'I'll do it quicker than that.' Within three weeks he brought us the score – 90 minutes of delight. 'It is very good', we told him. 'Yes', he said, 'I thought so too.' ". It was the start of a lifelong collaboration between the film-makers and the composer. It was to be 53 years, however, before Trauberg saw the film with the score performed correctly: the others never saw it. "The Russian cinema orchestras of 1929 could never get it right. The images and the music never came together, so that Shostakovich's marvellous counterpoints, and ironies like the montage of the 'Can-can' and the 'Marseillaise' (that was my idea) were completely lost.

"Five months ago, in Holland, I first saw the film performed as it should be: But these London performances with Omri Hadari and the London Lyric Orchestra have been even better." Trauberg is full of praise for Hadari and Judith Webber's efforts in re-ordering the original manuscript, and for the print provided for the occasion by the British Film Institute: "Not a single shot is missing. Just one title has disappeared somewhere, but it's not important."

In 1929 Kozintsev and Trauberg received little thanks for giving the cinema one of its masterworks. The reception of the film was disastrous. There is an often-repeated story that Shostakovich's music was met with such incomprehension that audiences hooted and complained that the conductor must be drunk. Trauberg says this is a misunderstanding. "It was the film they hated. They couldn't understand our montages. The audiences stamped their feet, and accused the *projectionist* of being drunk. They always blamed the projectionists; they'd say 'Come down out of that box – you're no projectionist, you're a cobbler'.

"But it was terrible. The film opened in two cinemas on the Nevsky Prospect. Kozintsev and I went to the first performance at the Piccadilly and the actors Kuzmina and Gerassimov went to the Giant Cinema. You can't imagine how terrible it was. I couldn't bear it. I came out of the cinema and went across the Prospect to the Anichkov Park. I just clung to the railings and cried. And at that moment Kuzmina and Gerassimov came from the Giant. They looked at me, and simply said 'So it was the same at the Piccadilly'.

"The reviews were as bad. In the studio there was a very hostile discussion. At the end a small man – a carpenter – stood up and said: 'Comrades, this film is not *all* bad. There is one good scene – where the soldier is digging a grave. The only pity is that we can't put Kozintsev and Trauberg in that grave.' But we survived. Kozintsev and I and Eisenstein suffered terrible criticism, but we learnt to take it. We weren't like Griffith, who was too sensitive to criticism." In fact the Kozintsev-Trauberg partnership survived for 20 years and was responsible for some of the finest Soviet sound films. Afterwards, and following a hiatus in the hard years of the late Forties and early Fifties, they worked independently. Kozintsev's last films were the magnificent *Hamlet* and *King Lear* – still with music by Shostakovich.

When he died, 10 years ago, Kozintsev still seemed a young man, and the whole FEKS group seem to have some secret of rejuvenation. At 82 Trauberg remains intensely vital, annoyed rather than handicapped by failing sight and hearing. He has just published a book on his beloved old silent screen comedians, and is working on one on operetta. At home in Moscow he speaks every day to the other *enfant terrible* of the first FEKS days, Sergei Yutkevitch, who recently embarked for the first time on directing opera.

In London Trauberg was voracious for new impressions. He had admired *Gandhi* though he was critical of its lack of structure. He loved *E.T.*: "Spielberg is a great director – to be able to take a kids' tale and make something profound and universal. I shall do all I can to persuade them to buy it for the Soviet Union." *Cats* had touched him most: "If I could I would have seen it again. It was really moving to discover a link through 60 years, to find people attempting the same things that we wanted to do, so long ago, in our little theatre."

Concerts

Haitink possessed

LPO/Haitink

Festival Hall

The Dream of Gerontius may be the great document of hypocrisy in music, but the case is more interesting and complex than that. Elgar here uses hypocrisy to test the same canker in his audience, to find out just how much pious wishful thinking it will accept as divine revelation. He makes his task more difficult by asking an English audience to accept the whole high Catholic mystery of dying, but then, if it works, his success will be all the more demonstrable. And work it does. Only a saint could hear *Gerontius* and not be mightily awed.

This time the majesty was in the big choral set-pieces and the intensity in much of the orchestral playing under an impassioned, possessed Bernard Haitink. The prelude was very nearly pitch-black, with solitary lines to be made out as elements of a stage set, perhaps for the third act of *Tristan*. Then, with the viola solo, the lights went up, and we embarked on a journey through miracles of tone painting: luminescent string chords for Gerontius's "strange innermost abandonment" that contained the whole of Vaughan Williams, or furies of nameless menace in instrumental figures at the first encounter with the fallen angels.

The London Philharmonic Choir were in snapping, venomous form in portraying those demons, and rose formidably also to match Mr Haitink's excitement in the great songs of praise.

Tuesday's assistant soloists were excellent too: Alfreda Hodgson maternal and caressing as the Angel, John Shirley-Quirk defiant as Priest and Angel of the Agony. Both have long experience in these roles, but not as long as that of Richard Lewis, who sang his first Gerontius 35 years ago. It would be unkind but also I fear all too obvious to say that now he looks and sounds the part, leaning on a chair for support and feeling his way fragilely along the line. This was not the way for a great singer to be remembered.

Paul Griffiths

Too little substance

BBC Singers/Poole

Barbican/Radio 3

The BBC's week-long celebration of Mozart and Schubert on Tuesday gave us the first of three lunchtime recitals of part-songs and piano duets rarely performed in public.

To present successfully what is essentially music of domestic and private pleasure in the Barbican's wide, anonymous arena is a testing enough exercise: the struggle to reconcile polarized genres and environment was exacerbated on Tuesday by under-projected performances, and a new Barbican noise, a fitful vibrating, as of a distant pneumatic drill or exhausted steam train.

In the spaces of relative silence in between its intrusive activity the men of the BBC Singers, conducted by John Poole, gave a fresh-voiced performance of two of Schubert's unaccompanied male-voice quartets: "Lied im Freien", sunlight, water and flame flickering lightly through its short stanzas, and "Grab und Mond", its cold, numb harmonies faithfully represented.

The centre of the recital was Mozart's Duet-Sonata in C, K521, written, though no one would have guessed it from this performance, in the year of *Don Giovanni*. The D minor middle section of the slow movement, for instance, is made of stronger stuff than Yitkin Seow and Kathryn Stott would have had us believe. They floated along contentedly, winsomely, on the surface of the music, tickling it into shape with all the sensitive partnership and fine nuances that one would expect from competent chamber musicians, but with little interpretative ballast.

A similar sense of intimacy without true involvement, and discretion without much sign of ballast, characterized Schubert's short cantata-like vocal quartet "Gebet", now with the full forces of the BBC Singers and Kathryn Stott's piano accompaniment. Jennifer Adams, Gareth Roberts and Mark Wildman sang their little solos adequately and then faded back into the semi-obscurity of a performance which, like the recital as a whole, had barely the quality or quantity of musical substance to sustain itself.

Hilary Finch

Close to the heart

Ton Koopman

Wigmore Hall

Besides his remarkable technique, the most impressive feature of Ton Koopman's harpsichord recital was the bewildering variety in it, not only in his choice of music but in his infinitely flexible phrasing and articulation. Unlike his former teacher Gustav Leonhardt he is not a particularly cerebal performer, but one for whom passion is everything. He cultivates an historical exactitude solely to help him get closer to the emotional core of the music.

Hence, in music by William Byrd, he convinced me that he had captured something of the personality behind the notes, delighting for example in the simplicity of "Lord Willoughby's Welcome Home" while welding the sections of "If I Went to Walsingham" into a single, impressively large structure. Similarly, a Fantasia by the same composer metamorphosed inexorably from an opening section clearly derived from actual or imagined vocal polyphony to its closing frantic sweeps – real keyboard music.

Koopman took impulsive delight in one harmonic lurch here, and he had a fine time with the wayward chromaticisms of a toccata by the early seventeenth-century Italian composer Giovanni Picchi. And naturally his flamboyance found a wonderful playground in three sonatas by Scarlatti, where his modestly proportioned harpsichord, a copy of an anonymous example of about 1700, dazzled with colours.

But perhaps more impressive than even this was Koopman's way with eighteenth-century French music, played on a reproduction of a 1728 Zell. Duphly's "La Forqueray", a deliberate imitation of bass viol music in tribute to Forqueray the composer for (and player of) that instrument, succeeded in being elegant and charming, yet at the same time deeply moving. And a suite from François Couperin's first *Ordre* had both purposeful impetus and plenty of light and space, with crisp yet spontaneous sounding *agréments*. To close, three typically colourful Rameau pieces: the rather violent and mysterious "Les Egyptiennes" and "Les Sauvages", and the predictably strange "L'Enharmonique". And, of course, the encore such playing demanded, a sonata in C by Soler.

Stephen Pettitt

Theatre

Daisy Pulls It Off

Nuffield, Southampton

Angela Brazil, the laureate of girls' public schools, had a long creative life most of which seems to be packed into this dramatized bumper album by Denise Deegan.

The story of an elementary school girl who wins a scholarship to the castellated grandeur of the Grangewood College for Young Ladies, *Daisy Pulls It Off* combines all the elements that have kept school fiction in business in the teeth of head librarians. Grangewood, alas, does not run to a secret passage; but there are hidden treasure, a cliff rescue in a howling storm, a famous victory on the hockey field, nocturnal skirmishes with loaded hot water bottles and the obligatory feud between the heroine and an upper-crust rival who finally owns up to how rotten she has been before the assembled school.

Daisy, of course, can do everything from tearing off "The Mariners of England" to the approval of her "firm but fair" form mistress to rescuing her stranded enemy with a collection of knotted sheets.

When Arthur Marshall used to review stories of this kind his pieces were made up mostly of quotations; and you can see why. The fun of the thing depends on the grafting of gentlemanly Edwardian slang on to a group of institutionalized girls to whom everything is capital, top-hole or trumps, and who introduce themselves as "a shining example of true British girlhood" or "Trixie the madcap poet of the upper fourth".



Alexandra Mathie as the ubiquitous Daisy

David Gilmore's gym-slipped company reflect all this in movement that unfailingly tells you who is on the side of Grangewood and England and who is not. The goodies stand square, shoulders back, feet astride, always ready for a crippling slap on the back. It is for the poisonous Sybil Burlington (Edita Brychta) and her toadying companion Monica (Adrienne Thomas) to reveal themselves with feminine flounces and a healthy hatred of team games.

You could not find a more defenceless target than the world of Miss Brazil. The achievement of this show is that it tells a story that does grip in spite of everything; and that it creates additional fun by mixing up unrelated tales. Here is the victimized Daisy sadly playing the piano before a wrongful expulsion. Meanwhile the splendid head girl (Kate Buffery) is debating a replacement for the vital hockey match; Daisy thereupon breaks into a loud piece of Chopin and the match is in the bag. Well played, Nuffield.

Irving Wardle

Television

Celebration in needle time

Next time you look at *Dallas* (BBC1), try to imagine the cast wearing practically nothing and balancing upturned flowerpots upon their heads: if you do so, you will come very close to The Cleopatras (BBC2). On a set that looks like the ground floor of Harvey Nichols during Egyptian Week, and moving at a pace that quite contradicts the notions of ancient history which we imbibed as schoolchildren, this is an attempt to out-Borgia *The Borgias* and give one in the eye to *I, Claudius*. On present form, it looks as if it will succeed.

"Queens have to do a number of things that they don't enjoy": thus spake Cleopatra, one in the long line of harridans which this series will celebrate. Since on the evidence of the first episode they all look and sound like Elsie Tanner, it may become difficult to distinguish one from another. In fact there is so much pullulating, and aspiring royalty lurking around every styrofoam pillar, the series might just as well have been entitled *Coronation Street*.

The cast, fortunately, will change rather more quickly: with so many people being poisoned, sent into exile or trampled by elephants, the BBC must have employed half of Equity.

Enter the handmaidens, wearing loincloths and dancing in a abandoned manner to what sounds like the music of sackbuts (surely some mistake here). I hate to think what will happen when they bring on the camels: even if those patient animals turn out to be an anachronism in this context, it will hardly matter in a series which adopts what might be called a horror-comic attitude towards the distant past.

There were some incidental pleasures: Richard Griffiths, as Pot Belly, was obviously enjoying himself hugely. Dressed in a parachute, and with the kind of mascara to which only a shaven head can do justice, he kept on saying very evil things in the third person.

Philip Mackie's script, alas, left very little to be desired although the mixture of royal and demotic had its awkward moments: "Memphites, go and play with your brothers". Poor little Memphites was eventually chopped up and put in box which, when Cleopatra was urged to "open the box! open the box!," brought back terrible memories of *Double Your Money*.

John Frankau's gaudy and exuberant production was clearly designed to render everything as unserious as possible, and to do for Egypt what *Dallas* and *Dynasty* have done for the United States. Perhaps only a purblind puritan would object to the distortions involved, although it must be a matter of some interest that the BBC has chosen to underestimate the intelligence of its audience in so spectacular a manner.

Peter Ackroyd

Acceptance among the leading players has taken a long time for Cécile Ousset (right), as **Hilary Finch** explains in introducing the French pianist's new British tour

Growing in the right garments

Britain has taken a long while to get to know Cécile Ousset. When she first gave a piano recital at the Wigmore Hall in 1962 she was received with such damp enthusiasm that on her reappearance in 1975 newspapers hailed the occasion as her debut and only then began to speak of her as "an artist of first rank". Now within the last nine months she has made three South Bank appearances and her first Prom visit, and has released three records for EMI including the highly acclaimed Mussorgsky/Ravel and her Liszt and Saint-Saëns piano concertos.

This month she is back in Britain for a live Radio 3 recital from Pebble Mill tomorrow, then on Monday, a day after her BBC *Omnibus* appearance, a Queen Elizabeth Hall recital of Beethoven, Chopin, Fauré and Debussy. This will be followed by recitals in Hanley, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and a concert with the English Chamber Orchestra at the Barbican on January 31.

Coming from a family of seven musical sisters, she gave her first recital at the age of five, caused the entire family to uproot from Toulouse to Paris so that she could study at the Conservatoire, and at 14 walked off with the Premier Prix du Piano. But Cécile Ousset has had to wait until her mid-forties for anything much more than reluctant recognition. She saw her successes in international competitions like the Queen Elisabeth of Belgium, the Marguerite Long and Van Cliburn, as simply ways of getting work abroad. She spent her twenties and thirties travelling over five continents, making regular tours throughout Europe, Australasia and North and South America, and built up particularly strong links with East Germany, Czechoslovskia and the USSR.

Still France did not recognize her: critics were strangely grudging in their praise, work was practically non-existent, and the collapse of French Decca, by which her recordings filtered into the rest of Europe, did not help matters. In retrospect, she sees these years as an indispensable time for gathering "un bagage suffisant", without which many less steadily nurtured young pianists fall by the wayside. And, while she was strengthening her technique and building her repertoire, one or two English critics were getting hold of those early French and East German record imports and pricking up their ears. She continued to remind the English public of her presence in recitals in the late Seventies; John Drummond heard her in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, and, when Martha Argerich cancelled at the last minute in 1980, Ousset was invited to Edinburgh.

Invitations to other British festivals followed, including a series of five recitals of French music during last July's City of London Festival. A recital record selected from this part of her repertoire is about to be released. Although French music is obviously in her blood, from her earliest childhood days of chamber-music making, she does not feel part of any particually French tradition. "I play it because I'm asked for it. Fauré is often thought to be too intimate for other than private performance. But it's very great music: look at the sonatas, the quartets, the Requiem – it's extraordinary, so new harmonically, so rich in very special things . . ."

Alfred Cortot, one of Chopin's last pupils, was an undeniably strong influence. "He played Chopin in the old tradition. He always put poetry first in the music. Technique was a bit of a problem for him in the last years of his life – but not for his pupils! He demonstrated a lot when he taught, even when his fingers were so stiff. I remember him playing the finale of the *Sonata funebre* with almost straight fingers, and even then there was always a moment of miracle. . ."

Madame Ousset plays little contemporary music, although she enjoys Messaien and Dutilleux, who is composing a set of Preludes for her. "I generally only play works I like, which means I've already heard them a lot before I approach them and study them. It's a long job for me. I don't like working unless I've got a long time. Music is like a garment: you have to wear it a lot before it becomes part of you."

Apart from the qualities of strength and technical ease which still surprise male critics, her performances are marked by an unusually vigorous and fresh spontaneity. At a recent recording session of Poulenc's Piano Concerto, her tenacity and sense of occasion, in each exhaustingly repetitive five-minute take, surprised and delighted the engineers. Earlier in the day, she had talked to me fondly of Arthur Rubinstein, who hailed her 30 years ago as "a great artist of the future".

"It was Rubinstein, above all Rubinstein, from whom I learnt so much. He never actually taught me, but he would talk about his own career and say that one must always reexamine oneself, see each concert as a new challenge. The public are waiting to hear anew every time, and if you're not on form for one concert they won't forgive you. One must always play as if for the first time, always make a new beginning."

● Daniel Barenboim is among the distinguished artists appearing in a Great Gala Concert in aid of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal at the Royal Albert Hall on January 30, playing Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto. Others taking part include Itzhak Perlman, Sir Alexander Gibson and Sir Georg Solti. The concert features the world première of Malcolm Arnold's Trumpet Concerto.

Fiction

The dark side of Scotland

Selected Stories and Sketches
By James Hogg
Edited by Douglas S. Mack
(Scottish Academic Press. £8.50)

Very Scottish, Hogg. The subtitles of his *Shepherd's Calendar* pieces, five of which are here reprinted, give a good idea of his subject matter: Dreams and Apparitions – Deaths, Judgements, and Providences – Fairies, Brownies, and Witches . . .

Hogg, the "Ettrick shepherd", was a major figure in the Scottish Romantic movement which sought to transform the raw material of folk tradition into something literary and "respectable". He was perhaps closer than any to the authentic oral sources (he was illiterate into his late teens) and least inclined to bowdlerize and falsify. In fact, as Douglas Mack makes clear, he suffered significantly at the hands of his editors, and his surviving original texts are invariably racier and less conventional than the published versions.

There is nothing in this volume to match the oppressive power of Hogg's masterpiece, *The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner*, though a piece titled *Strange Letter of a Lunatic* has some interesting parallels with the novel. Mostly these pieces are folk tales, invariably having a supernatural dimension, and with a light literary-philosophical top-dressing. They have been rescued from the pages of early nineteenth-century magazines, corrected, and where possible the texts have been restored to something closer to Hogg's original intentions.

They reveal their author as a fine story-teller and an uneven but sometimes brilliantly vivid writer. He has his comic moments, occasionally verging on conscious self-parody, but it is chiefly in his delineation of the dark side of the Scottish psyche that he achieves his best, and most effortless, effects. His use of dialect sometimes seems self-indulgently excessive, and the occasional pious interjections strike a false note, but the best of these pieces are lively and readable and of more than literary-historical interest.

This is a scholarly edition, published for the Association for Scottish Literary Studies. There is a brief introduction, mostly on textual matters, and there are notes to each piece, again largely textual and outlining the publishing history and background. The glossary at the end is a very necessary concession to the sassenach.

Nigel Andrew

Michael Ratcliffe celebrates the rescue of a great poet

Darkness filled with light

The Life of John Milton
By A. N. Wilson
(Oxford, £9.95)

"We are not much in the habit of idolising", *wrote the young* Macaulay (speaking, as usual, for his manifold selves) "either the living or the dead". But he made an exception of John Milton, whom he praised with the fervour of a great heart for his allusive lyric genius, his "sedate and majestic patience" and for the fearlessness with which, leading timorous opinion, he tested and "pressed into the forlorn hope".

Literary Editor of the *Spectator*, essayist on Scott, 32 year *old former lecturer in English* Literature at Oxford and author of six novels in the last five years, A. N. Wilson hardly shares Macaulay's view that the destinies of the human race were tied up in the fate of the English Civil War and the Whig Revolution which, in time, succeeded it; but it is overtly Macaulay's Milton who inspires this lively and moving new Life, whilst to Macaulay and a synthesis of modern scholarship, Wilson adds a distinctive vision of his own. Alongside Milton the defender of Athenian liberty threatened by tyrannies of all kinds, Wilson revives Milton the Christian poet and, despite a life of harsh contending, the unshakable Church of England man.

In the process Milton is rescued from the uneasy impatience of Samuel Johnson, the fictional inventions of Robert Graves *(Wife to Mr Milton)* and the "radical underground" wherein he has been recently *perceived and acclaimed* by, among others, Christopher Hill. Mr Wilson is very waspish about Prof. Hill and about Auden in 1939; he is witty in a hopelessly resigned sort of way about Anglican bishops and the present-day Church of Rome: from this evidence I assume him to be a non-Marxist scholar of robust, non-institutionalized Christian belief. These are excellent credentials for writing about Milton and falter only on the rare occasions when he is *tempted into rather quaint old*-fashioned reflections about Life.

The Life of John Milton may be as warmly recommended for its intelligence and readability as for its length – a modest 259 pages – and, by the standard of today, price. Readers who, like me, have not read W. R. Parker's two-volume life of 1968, will be delighted at the diversity and richness of Milton's character here revealed and at the tireless way in which the poet himself, from earliest elegies to *Samson Agonistes*, explores, questions, illuminates and explains it. Far from condemning this egoism, Wilson salutes Milton as "the great archetype of all Romantic poets, the ego which Wordsworth and Shelley are never able wholly to escape".

How many people remember that of the Milton they were taught at school? The idea that the man who wrote *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, charming as they were, might himself have experienced their delight in the sensual world, or that a poet who never wrote his autobiography might have actually have done so in a hundred other ways, simply never arose. "Milton the Puritan and Regicide" cast a long shadow across his contemporaries – Pepys, the collector of great contemporaries and their works, never mentions him or *Paradise Lost* at all in the Diary – and he casts one still. Were this not so, there would be no need for this book.

Milton was difficult, sardonic and tough, and knew his own worth from adolescence on, but he was never a Puritan in either the vulgar or orthodox sense of the word and his life is cheered with affectionate scenes, loyal disciples and domestic diversions: music (trunks of it, from Venice) and walking abroad in the sun – even Johnson pictures him sitting in a garden swing. If the *Second Defense of the English Nation* (1654) was composed to explain the need for the King's death, Milton replies to the claim that God had struck him blind for it in terms that are equally personal, but timeless, simple and direct:

> *to be blind is not misery; it is misery not to be able to endure blindness. . . . Through this infirmity I can be completed, perfected; in this darkness I can be filled with light. For in truth we blind men are not God's last and slightest care; in proportion as we cannot behold anything except himself, he is desposed to look upon us with the more mercy and kindness.*

As a novelist Wilson is able to imagine what it is to lose one's sight – to smell fire without seeing it, to fear furniture, to lose young wives in childbirth and hear the cruel smirks of the daughters who survive – and he explored some of this territory last year in the novel *Wise Virgin*. The biography is more successful.

"Love virtue, she alone is free". The moral of *Comus* – and about *Comus* Wilson writes with evident pleasure and particular force – casts a bright, steady beam down the length of Milton's battling life and this account of it. For the early masque, begun as an act of healing for a family scarred by scandal, transcends the celebration of chastity itself to anticipate the public virtue of *Areopagitica* 20 years on – virtue prepared to meet all dangers at a moment's notice and fight for its liberating life.



John Milton: the ego which Wordsworth and Shelley never wholly escaped.

Crime

Smith of the Yard takes on a cult

Marked for Destruction
By James Barnett
(Secker & Warburg, £7.50)

James Barnett is one of our brighter hopes in the crime field. His last book, his fourth, *The Firing Squad*, brought off with fine success the not very easy feat of being simultaneously a thoroughly exciting thriller and a penetrating novel. But here, no use avoiding the truth, he has produced a failure. Yet it is perhaps the more interesting for its failure, and certainly it is more interesting, and better indeed, than a score of other current simple successes.

It is the story of a rebel London policeman's encounter with an American revivalist group, pointedly echoing the Guyana mass suicides. In its early stages, while Detective *Superintendent Smith* is still in London and officially at work, it comes off corkingly. The scenes of clash among the higher police brass have a savage bite to them, as well as a truth, that leaves one wriggling with enjoyment. Here Barnett is a writer of police novels concerned not with procedure so much as with pecking-order, and he would be hard to beat.

But when his hero goes unofficially to the States to track down the killer of an insufferable subordinate things begin to deteriorate. First, Barnett succumbs to the tourist temptation, to putting in things it would seem he himself has seen in his exotic locale rather than sticking to the strictly necessary. This, however, would be but a blemish had he successfully tackled his monstrous theme, the meaning and portrayal of the Guyana situation. In those early pages he does most promisingly present a character truly and simply spiritual (as well as hitting off to a T an I.R.A. poet's work), but the main theme is too much for him, too much *perhaps* for any crime novel. But get hold of the book none the less.

The Final Throw, by Michael Gilbert *(Hodder and Stoughton, £7.95)*. Take a Bulldog Drummond adventure, 1980s it, add tourist Europe, improve the writing by a factor of 100 and you have this story.

Accidental Crimes, by John Hutton *(Bodley Head, £7.50)*. Hutton's first, 29 Herriott Street, was excellent. This is less, but decidedly worthwhile, a sober story of a provincial murder suspect, penetratingly observed.

The Sleepers of Erin, by Jonathan Gash *(Collins, £6.95)*. New Lovejoy imbroglio shows splendid form. Antics (sexual) and antiques vie for billing. So lively one wants a touch of something more.

Shadowplay, by Norman Hartley *(Collins, £7.95)*. International in-fighting. Expert knowledge of super-journalism, super-brisk pace, and if the people are only sharp-etched outlines with eyebrow-raising values, well, you can't have everything.

Shadows of Doubt, by Palma Harcourt *(Collins, £7.95)*. What every woman (and many men) needs to know about espionage, as doubles cross at our Paris embassy and, impressively, in well-observed Moscow.

The Sanctuary Sparrow, by Ellis Peters *(Macmillan, £6.95)*. Brother Cadfael detects again, twentieth century story (even a hostage situation) in impeccable eleventh century background. Holmes Doyle and historical Doyle in one.

Next of Kin, by M. G. Eberhart *(Collins, £6.95)*. Born 1899 and still going very strong. Here it's who killed the Senator in smartest New York, plus love. Swiftly told, properly clued.

The Scoop *(Gollancz, £6.95)*. A curiosity, and interesting. Two novellas composed, chapter apiece, by such as D. L. Sayers, F. Wills Crofts (alibi-breaking like a demented rock-bashing convict), A. Christie (all easy-read dialogue), R. Knox, A. Berkeley (dullish).

H. R. F. Keating

A woman's world of turgid and entrancing erotica

The Folies Bergère
By Charles Castle
(Methuen £9.95)

I am certainly the ideal person to review this book having, for reasons too *recherché* to explain here and now on these male chauvinistic pages, spent a summer afternoon in solitary state at what I would now rate a middle-level Soho nude show. *Not the Folies Bergère but quite* a reasonable substitute. Enough to make me feel – the only woman in the audience, a little overdressed in my black linen suit by Jaeger – that here were whole new vistas of experience, eroticism curiously formalized and rivetingly tedious. The banality of story-line, the repetitious dance routines, the unimagined corniness. Oh, what a world was here.

So I became a bit of a nude *show aficionado. In which guise* I have been reading, with the amateur's true pleasure, the Folies Bergère history written by a very professional connoisseur of chorus girls, Charles Castle, who has also (the two things are not perhaps so unrelated) made a TV documentary called *The Barbara Woodhouse World of Animals*. The Folies Bergère was the first music hall in the world to put a naked woman on the stage. The Folies was not, however, the venue for the first nude ascent of a thirty foot ladder, a distinction Mr Castle, serious about such data, attributes to the rival establishment, the Casino de Paris, in 1917. The Folies has never been particularly filthy, Nor indeed, perhaps surprisingly, especially French. Its long tradition, which evidently still continues, of recruiting its nudes from the English lower-middle classes, long-limbed girls from Lytham St Anne's and Tooting Bec, gives its chorus line its aura of suburban English primness, its Betjeman quality: an odd and touching trait.

This is a woman's book. A book which worships women with old-fashioned simple-mindedness, accepting all their artifice: such quaint tricks of the trade as the massaging of breasts and especially nipples with ice-cubes to enlarge them.

A world turgid and entrancing. *I like its lore and legend.* Never mind if Mr Castle tends to tell his stories twice. I don't mind hearing endlessly that Mistinguett ascended the steep staircase night after night at the Folies with her eyes shut, so afraid was she of looking. Ultimate vertige of stardom? Or *that Josephine Baker, in the* show *En Super Folies* (1936), borne in silver lamé on a litter decked with feathers resting on the back of a stupendous green jade elephant, asked specifically for the trunk to point well upwards since wasn't it Maurice Chevalier who insisted that elephant trunks which dangled downwards brought bad luck?

Inbred and sycophantic. Both puerile and prurient, and crazily addicted to scenes of mild undress in Gothic-style cathedral settings. Though the Folies Bergère stars are less charismatic these days and the intellectual lights have dimmed considerably since Camus said that he would sacrifice ten *conversations with Einstein for* just one first encounter with a Folies Bergère chorus girl – so much so that on bad nights the Folies audience will be mainly raincoated Japanese executives, *all dozing – still the Folies* Bergère dream machine goes trundling on for ever. Still sky-high in ostrich feathers. With no shortage of recruits.

This is the strangest thing, that in spite of higher education, liberation and unanswerable arguments from Women-Against-Nudity, Miss Bluebell, septuagenarian director of prize showgirls, the eye of whose needle every Bluebell Girl must pass through, is still receiving positively endless applications from girls who go on hoping that one day their prince will come. Not all these applications even verge on the acceptable. Women, rather sadly, often have an all-too-optimistic view of their own attributes, prepared to bare a body which looks better in its clothes.

Fiona MacCarthy

War in the air

Sagittarius Rising
By Cecil Lewis
(Heinemann: Peter Davies, £7.95)

I first heard this remarkable book read on the BBC World Service in the thin, dark hours before dawn. It has stayed in my mind ever since, as vividly as an hallucination. Sagittarius, the ninth sign of the Zodiac, is the Archer, "governing voyages and weapons and all swift fiery things" – in this case, the charmed hectic life of a young fighter-pilot during the First War.

The account is strictly autobiographical, but written some fifteen years after the events (first published 1936), so that the intense excitement of the action – artillery spotting, aerial combat, bombing, night flying – is overlaid by a sort of lyrical regret for lost youth, lost loves, lost friends, which gives it the form of a continual elegy. It is laconic, sentimental, and quite unforgettable. Biggles would have hated it.

Cecil Lewis (not to be confused with any other literary Lewis, he subsequently worked for the UN Secretariat) joined the Royal Flying Corps at the age of 17. He was commissioned in December 1915, and sent out to fight in France with thirteen hours' flying experience, at a time when the average length of a pilot's life was three weeks.

Aficionados of air-warfare will relish the period details: the stress of flying in open cockpits, without parachutes, wireless, instrument panel lights, or Lewis guns that could be relied upon to fire; the enormously varied characteristics of the string-bag planes – the SE.5, the Camels, Triplanes, or the temperamental Morane Parasol *with its 80 h.p. Rhône engine* (his favourite).

But the most moving passages concern the airman's view of the land battles fought beneath him. Lewis flew throughout the terrible Somme offensive of 1916, and also glimpsed the devastation of Ypres at the end of the War. The pilots were, in a sense, privileged witnesses to these holocausts, and his whole narrative is stamped and scarred by the experience. By comparison, the world above the clouds could sometimes appear like paradise.

Though utterly different in tone from *All Quiet on the Western Front* (1929), and without the conscious literary intent of Richard Hillary's *The Last Enemy* (1942), it is with these historic books that *Sagittarius Rising* keeps company and, indeed, faith. If ever I saw a candidate for a Penguin Modern Classic, this is it.

Richard Holmes



Ernest Hemingway pictured in the act of proving something about himself to two dead trout in Sun Valley, Idaho in 1939. The picture is taken from *The Oxford Illustrated Literary Guide to the United States (Oxford, £17.50)*, a book which reveals that country's appalling profligacy when it comes to producing writers. Marginal quotations from the works and the curious thrill of tracking familiar names across the state lines and the great divides of the continent are addictive – less so are the interminable pictures of nondescript houses made famous by interminable literary rustics.

The celluloid cowboy and the high fibre diet

America, Americans
By Edmund Fawcett and Tony Thomas
(Collins £12.95)

Words are stronger than deeds: rhetoric always outlives reality. The United States is a classic example. There is a President who evokes the homespun image of the cowboy and the pioneer (neither of which he ever was, except on celluloid). But he presides over a society where the last frontier shut down a long time ago. At least, the last frontier in the old sense.

The only frontier that interests Americans now is an anxiety to them, not a challenge: the Rio Grande/Gulf of Mexico line, across which, each year, there flows an increasing flood of marijuana, cocaine and, much more important in the long run, immigrants (both legal and illegal) who are busy reconquering New Spain. There are now between 14 and 20 million "Hispanics" in America. They are a fifth of the population of the two most booming states – Texas and California.

America, Americans does for the United States today what John Gunther's *Inside USA* did in the forties for the various instalments of Anthony Sampson have done for this country. It begins with the regions and the people (which is where my information on the Hispanics came from), and moves across the entire face of American life: Washington and Wall Street, the new feminism and the new conservatism, city, suburb and farm.

The book itself is perhaps evidence of the ageing of America – the move away from the challenge of the old-style frontier. The United States has become a net importer, for the first time in nearly a century. It *buys in blue jeans* as well as television sets. Here it has bought in a *vade-mecum* to its own society. The two authors are both senior staffmen with the *Economist*: neither is American.

Edmund Fawcett and Tony Thomas certainly have a thesis about the American condition, as well as a storehouse of details about how Americans actually live. They think that the political system – which is based on a need to curb the state, and takes a rather dim view of politics altogether – has outlived its usefulness. Once the buoyancy of American life, and especially the American economy, carried everything before it. The shortcomings didn't matter. Now they do.

Americans as individuals are optimists: they still think that even if the world can't be *changed, their own lives can be.* By a new religion, by a new spouse ("Divorce is America's great contribution to marriage"), by a course of aerobics or a fibre diet. But their political system is essentially pessimistic.

If this sounds like a thesis bred by a mixed marriage between Alexis de Tocqueville and Sigmund Freud, that is about right. But in practice the book doesn't linger on it too long. There is some good reporting here (though, except on Wall Street, not quite the juicy, gossipy Sampson touch); and there is some excellent ransacking of knowledge over an astonishing range of subjects.

I now understand the American legal set-up better than I did. I continue to find the politics mystifying. But I am consoled by the thought that the highest seat of power, the Supreme Court, consists of appointees for life: as illogical as anything in England. But I relished most the pages that delved farthest into the sheer strangeness of American life. The tyranny of the child. The curious, non-exportable sports (England's sports, by contrast, are played world-wide). The barriers of caste and class and Old Money which hide behind a façade of democracy.

The Emersonian American may no longer build a better mousetrap than his neighbour. But he certainly knows all about jacuzzis.

Paul Barker

THE TIMES DIARY

Kremlin coup

Early next month Robert Maxwell's Pergamon Press publishes an anthology of the speeches and writings of Yuri Andropov in its Leaders of the World series. The speed with which this follows Andropov's promotion to leadership status attests Maxwellian foresight in persuading Andropov to agree to the project 18 months ago. BPCC's chairman has already profited on a smaller scale from the same hunch. At his firm's annual Christmas lunch with the BBC, for whom they print *Radio Times*, it is the custom for participants to bet on the year's coming events. Maxwell's Christmas 1981 wager was that by Christmas 1982 Brezhnev would be dead and Andropov would have succeeded him. At the recent reunion he collected all round. Maxwell met Brezhnev on several occasions, but his dealings with Andropov have all been by correspondence.

EEC bacon saver

The keenest irony in the *Tribune* imbroglio has hitherto been missed. The power of directors to issue additional shares to employees without the consent of shareholders – used to frustrate John Silkin's wish to take control of the paper – arises from a provision of the Companies Act which originates from the Second EEC Directive on Company Law, designed to encourage employee share ownership.

The Liberals' expert, Philip Goldenberg, takes malicious delight that Bennite Chris Mullin's bacon should thus have been saved by Britain's membership of the EEC. "The European institutions give greater support than the sectarian politics of Westminster to all forms of genuine industrial democracy" he gloats.

● *Fresh misgivings about those surrounding the Queen sprang to the mind of a cyclist whose rear wheel was punctured just outside Buckingham Palace Mews. It had been flattened, he found, by a discarded hypodermic syringe.*

Overdraft

Richard Ellman, who won the Duff Cooper award for his James Joyce biography, tells me, with what I take to be Joycean licence, that he has just finished the thirty-sixth draft of a book on Oscar Wilde. "By the forty-ninth I should have completed it, and hope to publish in about two years."

Stephen Spender, who presented Ellman with his prize on Tuesday night, is also hard at work, compressing the Oedipus plays into a three-hour version for the Oxford Playhouse in March. Because he only has "schoolboy Greek" he is working from seven translations.

Low tech

The Government has ways of making information technology work. During a meeting of the Commons standing committee on the British Telecommunications Bill, the television screen announcing what was happening in the chamber broke down. The Welsh Nationalist, Dafydd Wigley, deeply interested in the Water Bill, demanded vociferously that something must be done. "Hit it", suggested the urbane Minister for Information Technology, Kenneth Baker, smoothly.

● *The latest list of GLC grants includes one to the Sensible Footwear Theatre Company: £3,330 towards running costs.*

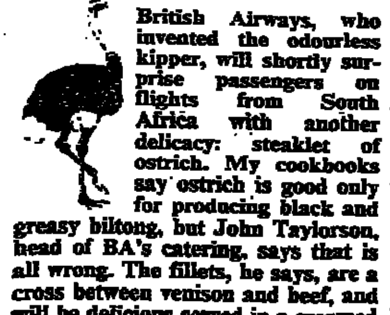
Up and away

A piratical peer who is still handy with a cutlass (always slash upwards, he advises, and never down as they do in films) tells me he feels a catch in the throat when he hears the signature tune of BBC-1's *Holiday* travel programme. It is, he tells me, an old pirate song whose verses end with the words: "High on the gallows tree!"

My aristocratic chum feels it the more since he was condemned to death by Franco for some freebooting travel of his own, undertaken during the Spanish Civil War. "I was absent at the time of sentence, which is important on such occasions", he says, "but what will they use next? Perhaps 'Hey then, up we go!' for a programme on air travel."

Guiding spirit

A grandmother is suing the Boy Scouts of America for the right to be a scoutmaster. Catherine Pollard of Milford, Connecticut, is asking the state's human rights commission to give her the job. She says she ran the local troop for four years in the absence of a male scoutmaster, but when she asked for the title she was told that, though she had done a fine job, "It takes a man to build character." The Scouts' policy permits women to undertake various assignments in scouting, but not to be scoutmasters. Judge Helen Pearl, who is hearing the case, is herself a former cub mistress.



British Airways, who invented the odourless kipper, will shortly surprise passengers on flights from South Africa with another delicacy: steaklet of ostrich. My cookbooks say ostrich is good only for producing black and greasy biltong, but John Taylorson, head of BA's catering, says that is all wrong. The fillets, he says, are a cross between venison and beef, and will be delicious served in a creamed pepper sauce.

PHS

The challenge facing the Alliance now

Time to unveil the new mould

by David Marquand

Today sees the first of a series of Alliance rallies designed to set out the themes on which its two parties will campaign in the run-up to the general election. We shall do ourselves great damage if we become preoccupied solely with the economy. The Alliance was born of a revolt against Britain's political system; it is in our critique of that system that our real significance lies.

The politico-economic crisis with which successive British governments have grappled unavailingly for a decade and a half has given rise to three broad schools of thought. In the middle of the ideological spectrum – on the "wet" left of the Conservative Party and the old, Callaghan-Healey right of the Labour Party – are the true, small "c" conservatives. For these, the crisis is a myth. The Keynesian-managed capitalism which we have known since the war is still in working order, and so is the traditional "Westminster model" of parliamentary government. Britain's problems are to be overcome, not by rash new departures from the conventional wisdom of the recent past, but by soldiering on in the old familiar way, along the old, familiar paths.

On the two extremes of the spectrum – among the Conservative "dries" and the Labour left – are what might be called the economic radicals. Here, Conservatives and Labour differ greatly, but the differences are less striking than the similarities. Both recognize that the crisis is real, and acknowledge that it can be overcome only by far-reaching changes. Both see it, however, as an economic crisis, not a political one. Both are wedded to the existing political system, and both hope to use the enormous panoply of power which that system gives to a government in possession of a temporary majority in the Commons to force radical and irreversible changes on the economy.

The third school, to which the Alliance belongs and of which it is the vehicle, contains the political radicals. Like the conservatives, these believe that it is premature to mourn the death of Keynesian economics. Like the economic radicals, however, they also believe that Britain is in a state of crisis, from which the old ways offer no escape. Unlike both, they see it as a political crisis, to be overcome by political means.

Not luxuries but essentials for recovery and peace

For them proportional representation, parliamentary reform, decentralization of government and a bill of rights – indeed, all the interconnected political and constitutional reforms without which Britain cannot adapt herself to the economic and social changes since the "Westminster model" took its modern form nearly 100 years ago – are not luxuries, to be postponed until the more pressing bread-and-butter questions of jobs, prices and social welfare have been answered. They are necessary conditions of economic recovery and social peace.

Few ordinary voters consciously belong to this third school. Most do so unconsciously. The British people know they have been badly governed for the last quarter of a century. They also know that the fault lies less in the particular policies of particular governments than in the system: in the weary defeatism of the Whitehall mandarinate, in the narrow sectionalism of the organized producer groups on both sides of industry, in the introversion and unrepresentativeness of the two big parties.

That is why they gave the Alliance such an enthusiastic welcome in the tumultuous eight months between the launch of the SDP and the Crosby by-election, when it seemed to promise a change of system rather than mere changes of policy. If we are to rekindle that enthusiasm, we must give the promise which evoked it as high a priority as we did when we began.

Slogans about "breaking the mould" are not enough. Still less is reliance on the piecemeal adhockery which the British Establishment confuses with common sense. Since the mid-1960s, this country has suffered a long series of ad hoc constitutional changes and attempted changes – an abortive plan for House of Lords reform, two abortive plans for devolution in Scotland and Wales; three different schemes of parliamentary reform; sweeping changes in the structure of local government and the boundaries of local authorities; the introduction of the popular referendum. They sprang from no coherent principle and embodied no public consensus. Partly because of that, they failed, almost without exception, to achieve the objectives for which their authors had hoped.

If we have learned anything from the last 20 years, we should have learned that the constitution is a whole, made up of interrelated parts; that it is fatal to make changes in one part without thinking through the consequences for the others; and that the deepening constitutional malaise which lies at the root of this country's political and economic ills can be cured only by a comprehensive settlement, based on coherent and explicit principles.

Pointing the way to the Alliance's place in history

The means are to hand. Soon after it was formed, the Alliance set up two joint SDP–Liberal commissions, one on economic recovery and one on constitutional reform. The first did the groundwork for the Alliance's economic strategy. If it has the courage and imagination, the second can yet delineate the outlines of the new constitutional settlement which ought to be an Alliance government's chief claim to a place in British history.

If it does so, we have a chance, not merely to break the mould, but to replace it. If it sinks back into the soggy pragmatism which has characterized the old parties' approach to constitutional change, we risk betraying the hopes of which we are the only credible repository.

Professor Marquand is vice-chairman of the SDP policy committee.

Ronald Butt

Viva Victorian virtues

If the world and its press had not been riveted on what Mrs Thatcher had to say about the date of the general election (and in the event she said little more than wait and see) it would have paid more attention to that part of her long television interview with Mr Brian Walden last Sunday in which she fully accepted that her vision for the future involved a wish to restore Victorian values. Even so, what she said was enough to amaze some of the bourgeoisie.

Mrs Thatcher had described her vision of the future Britain in which people were more independent of the state. When Mr Walden suggested that this vision implied a restoration of Victorian values, Mrs Thatcher embraced the idea with enthusiasm.

The Victorian age in which these values prevailed was, she said, one in which Britain became great; when great things were achieved by voluntary action (including the building of schools and hospitals on an unparalleled scale) and when people who prospered used their independence and initiative to prosper others.

It was, in short, a vision to scandalise the strange personality of Lab-Lib England as represented by *The Guardian*, which saw it not simply as a restatement of the basic Conservative teaching of self-help, thrift and individual striving but as implying a return to the "Victorian tradition" that the poor and disadvantaged should find salvation through the philanthropy of the better off. It suggested that a climate of Victorian deference and fear in industry was a necessary part of her formula.

The conventional Lab-Lib mind detests private charity as a humiliation to its beneficiaries while seeing no humiliation in the queues of suppliants for the dispensations of state bureaucracy. It sees no humiliation in the queues at hospitals and surgeries where doctors short of time and frayed of nerves address patients *de haut en bas*, and where cases of need have to wait in equality with those cases where the need has been created by the over-easy facility. It sees no humiliation in an over-burdened health system where home visits have almost ceased to be a reality and the doctor's receptionist rules.

It sees no humiliation for the suppliant seeking the welfare dispensed by those enjoying their little brief authority as arbiters of social priorities. It sees nothing humiliating in a system under which a boy or girl's chance of university study hangs wholly on the changing financial climate of the state. It sees nothing humiliating for universities and colleges when they must wait on the funds available to them in any particular year for lack of financial independence, with the result that some are forced into retrenchment that threatens the very existence of valued institutions and departments that were encouraged to over-expand when the state seemed flush with money.

To the Lab-Lib mind there is a simple answer to this. Never cut the aid. Go on spending collectively more and *more* until the bones of a bankrupt society are all that remains of the spendthrift economy which ladles out money when the going seems easy and withdraws it in a panic during hard times. State "giving" never allows independence to its beneficiaries, keeping them always dependent.

The same distrust of independence is found in attitudes to housing. The political left instinctively dislikes private ownership and, still more, private rented accommodation, preferring the council accommodation that can be allocated according to bureaucratic interpretation of social justice. Of course, council accommodation had its origin in a generous concern for those unable to house themselves adequately and for this purpose it will always have a place. But it now also has other overtones. Labour authorities buy up private properties in which they can plant tenants, create dependency and, with luck, gain votes.

The case against the existing welfare state is not that it is concerned with the welfare of the people but that it takes a form which gives to government great spending power and a damaging right to provide and withdraw money according to criteria defined by itself at any time. It is a system which has become so all-embracing as to be inimical to real independence and responsiblity.

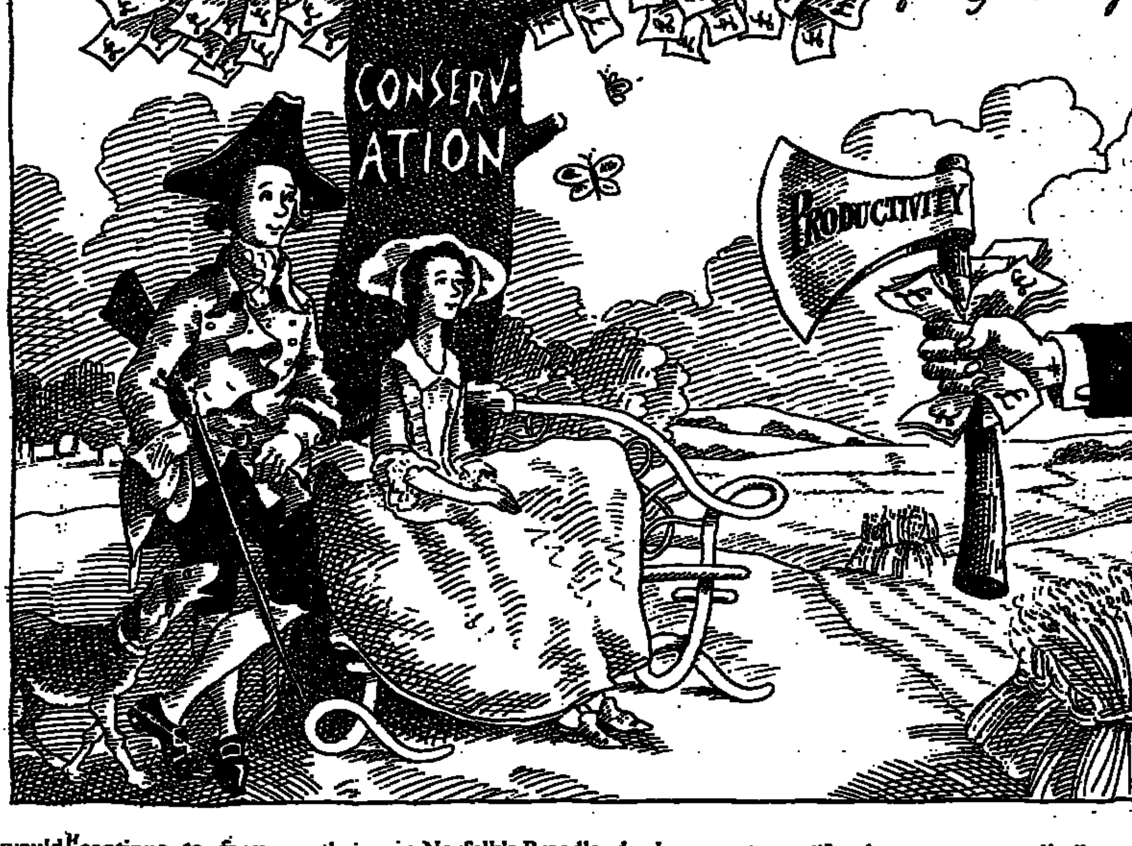
Yet there could be another sort of welfare state. The trouble in Britain is that we have created a bogus equation between the welfare state and the *socialist* welfare state.

Between now and the election, Mrs Thatcher has to show that her concept of the welfare state could bring better welfare. To admire the independence, energy and philanthropy of the Victorians is not to wish to return to their standards of social class and relative riches which were outmoded by the increased wealth, new inventions and new ideas of our century. If people are given reasonable responsibility for themselves, they will tend to act responsibly. If instead they are suppliants at the state's counter, they will grab what they can, for in doing so, they do not see the others that they hurt. They see only the impersonal face behind the counter who pays out but does not really pay. The signs are that an understanding of responsibility is reemerging under this government. If it were not, Mrs Thatcher would not lead in the public opinion polls.

But the Prime Minister needs to be more explicit about the framework of social responsibility within which individual responsibility is to be encouraged, especially in places of work. If the selfishness of militant union leaders is to be rejected, it must be replaced by the participation of workers in a genuine fraternity of the workplace. That is why works councils, profit sharing and participation matter. To be successful, Mrs Thatcher's road to a responsible society requires not the diminution of the state's concern for welfare, but a ceaseless search for what the state can do to help people help themselves.

Richard North looks at the Whitehall anomaly in land improvements

Digging out the farmers' two-way cash crop



Farmer Tom Richards would like to combine conservation, tradition and profit, and believes he can. His Welsh farm has lovely soggy field, *Gwaun Goch* (red meadow), abundant in streams, flowers, birds and butterflies.

The Nature Conservancy Council, which is funded by the Department of the Environment, pays him small sums to forgo some of the extra profit that would result from draining the field. He regards the arrangement as fair. If he wished, though, he could benefit greatly from a structure of subsidies for land improvement and EEC-supported prices for extra produce already in massive surplus.

In this crazy system, two government ministries pursue opposing objectives: the Ministry of Agriculture spends a fortune tempting farmers to wreck the countryside in the cause of greater productivity: Environment now proposes to spend even more money than at present in bribing the farmers to resist these blandishments.

The problem is the result of a long misreading of farming practices. For too long farmers have persuaded the public that Britain must produce more and more milk and meat, while the conservation movement has been slow in showing what a dangerous and expensive charade modern farming has become.

Critics ranging from Richard Body, Conservative MP and author of the recently published *Agriculture: the Triumph and the Shame*, to Marian Shoard, with her *Theft of the Countryside*, have castigated the maze of grants and subsidies which bolster farmers' incomes. Farmers, uniquely among British businessmen, are not hampered by serious planning controls as they change the face of the landscape.

Several independent reports are due to be published this spring which will urge toughter regulations in the countryside.

Left to themselves, many farmers would continue to farm as their predecessors did. But the Ministry of Agriculture, in spite of a statutory obligation to take account of conservation, tempts them with grants to drain or plough land in order to increase production (it also increases their dependence on fertilizer, pesticides, bought-in seed, diesel fuel and machinery, much of it also subsidized).

Cynics in the Ministry admit that we do no need such extra production but insist that every pint of milk and bag of grain helps Britain gain EEC funds. Until recently, the Ministry often steamrollered through its policy against Department of Environment opposition.

The Treasury has called on the Ministry of Agriculture to revise the cost benefit analysis on which it assesses grant-aid, since it is suspected of being crucially weighted in favour of "improvement," whatever the cost to taxpayers or the environment; Treasury pressure is also believed to have gone a long way toward insisting that the Ministry consults the DoE before grant-aid is given to farmers in sensitive areas. The first major fruit is believed to be the compromise over Halvergate Marsh, in Norfolk's Broadland, where grant-aid on some proposed drainage schemes has been withheld.

But two bodies, the Council for the Protection of Rural England and the Council for National Parks (CPRE AND CNP), are alleging skulduggery by the DoE. It apparently hoped to keep as a "departmental matter" (that is to say, not scrutinized by Parliament) the proposed financial guidelines for compensating farmers whose freedom to take grant-aid to change their farming practices is restricted by conservation requirements.

The CPRE and CNP have drawn attention to conflicting ministerial statements during the closing stages of the Wildlife and Countryside Act's passage through Parliament which led MPs and peers to expect a degree of control over what the guidelines were to be.

"It is proposed that farmers be compensated for the profit they would have made", says John Bowers, an economist at Leeds University. "But typically between 50 and 80 per cent of that profit would have been subsidy, and sometimes more". No comparable principle of compensation exists elsewhere in the economy.

"It does seem peculiar", says Richard Body. "After all, a farmer buys a farm knowing that it has, say, wetland on it, and gets it on the cheap because of its lower productivity. It appears rather naughty to expect to be paid handsomely for forgoing subsidy from the taxpayer to improve the value of the land."

The sums involved are large. In one deal, in Kent, a farmer is said to have negotiated compensation of £100,000 a year. In another case, Warren Farm on Exmoor's National Park, compensation alone – more than 10 per cent of capital – would have justified purchase by an incoming farmer. Appalled, the National Park bought the farm itself.

The CPRE and CNP have engaged the interest of the chairman of the Commons Select Committee on the Environment, Reg Freeson, to bring the issue under public scrutiny. The Government will be faced with an embarrassing choice: to restrict taxpayers' expenditure on spoiling the countryside and admit the need for regulation; or to pay dearly for conservation, even when it is government expenditure which most threatens it.

No bared teeth, just a foxy cat amid the nuclear chickens

Bonn

"The old fox is here", the West German press warned, as Mr Andrei Gromyko, the world's longest-serving foreign minister, arrived in Bonn for an important three-day visit. Would he gobble up Chancellor Kohl, a relative chicken in international affairs? Would he sneak into the electoral coop and create panic among flustered politicians and nervous voters?

But by the time he left, the press had recovered its confidence: he sprang no surprises, he hardly bared his teeth, and he did not succeed in enticing his hosts off the security policies on which they are rather precariously perched. Nevertheless, his visit here was a carefully timed and deftly executed raid into Nato's most exposed territory, and he did not depart without leaving his footprints on the coming general election.

Mr Gromyko is a practiced professional who knows how to adapt, seemingly effortlessly, his words, gestures, mien and style to the exigencies of the moment and the requirements of his political masters at home. From the start, he adopted a tone of quiet reasonableness. His aim was to convince West Germany that the Kremlin had made compromises and was ready with a reasonable offer which, if accepted at Geneva, would avoid what the Russians, and an increasing number of ordinary Germans, see as the greatest danger to peace: the deployment of Pershing II missiles in West Germany this autumn.

He brought with him maps and charts and experts. He sat down straightaway to detailed talks with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his West German opposite number. He brushed away vague talk of progress and insisted that much had to be done if agreement was to be reached. He laid out the Soviet positions coolly, like Mr Andropov, in the sure knowledge that they would be reported fully and immediately to Washington. And he appealed over the heads of the politicians to the German public's self-interest in not letting itself be influenced by Washington into taking steps – ie deployment – that would damage the relations with Easterm Europe painstakingly built up in the past decade.

He did not succeed in undermining Chancellor Kohl's firm support for Nato's deployment policy. Nor did he convince the press and public opinion that the Russians bore no responsibility for the breakdown of détente and the deadlock in Geneva.

But he did achieve three important aims: he brought the question of the British and French missiles into the foreground of public discussion; he increased pressure on the Germans quietly to lobby the Americans to moderate the zero option as the only acceptable formula at Geneva; and he ensured that the missiles issue, despite the reluctance of the three main parties, became a central issue in the election campaign, by highlighting the growing differences between the parties – the Christian Democrats standing pat on deployment, the Free Democrats hankering for an interim solution if necessary, and the Social Democrats veering towards outright opposition to any deployment.

Mr Gromyko could afford to take a moderate, above-party-politics approach because, like the Americans, the Russians are waiting to see the outcome of the Bonn election. If Dr Kohl wins, they need not think they have lost the game. If the Chancellor is suspected of having given Washington a blank cheque for new missiles, regardless of the Geneva results and the behaviour of the European allies, the anti-American mood in West Germany will grow. Dr Kohl and the missile plans will run into difficulties that could lead a Christian Democratic government into examining an interim solution more positively. And, of course, if the Social Democrats win, they will press the Americans very hard for a compromise in Geneva.

Why did Mr Gromyko come here to talk about all this when his country is negotiating with the Americans, and with them alone? He did so because, willy-nilly, the Federal Republic has been dragged into the middle of the East-West talks.

Without deployment in Germany, the Nato twin-track strategy collapses. Only the West Germans can therefore put any real leverage on the Americans from within the Western camp. And conversely it is only on the West Germans that the Russians themselves can exert real influence, pulling on the strings of relations with East Germany, trade, detente and heightened West German anxieties about the East-West conflict.

In spite of anger in the conservative press that Mr Gromyko seemed to achieve more in his visit than his hosts, those he dealt with came away optimistic that agreement can in the end be found. For once, they do not believe they have been outfoxed.

Michael Binyon

Nicholas Ashford

As Reagan slips, stand by for summitry

Washington

There is a macabre, almost grisly quality about the way in which political society in Washington goes about disposing of presidents whose power or popularity is thought to be in decline.

Congress and the press between them sliced up President Carter during his last two years in office like a piece of salami. And now knives are being sharpened around town for Ronald Reagan, who this week begins the second half of his presidential term.

A recent editorial in *The New York Times* declared that "the stench of failure hangs over Ronald Reagan's White House". Now *The New York Times* is the flagship of the East Coast liberal establishment and has never been a supporter of Mr Reagan. However, until recently the newspaper, in deference to the President's popularity and the scale of his early legislative victories, has been notably restrained in its criticism of the Reagan presidency.

In the *Washington Post*, David Broder, one of America's most perceptive political columnists, has pronounced that the phasing out of Reaganism is well under way.

But among conservatives also, the people who two years ago saw Reagan as their Sir Galahad, a sense of disillusionment has set in. An editorial in the latest issue of the conservative weekly *Human Events*, complained that the Administration was adrift.

The fact that Mr Reagan is now under attack from the left and the right could be taken to mean that he is steering a sound course at the centre of the political spectrum. This would appear to be his own interpretation as he intersperses his work days at the White House with leisurely breaks in California and at Camp David. No one, at least, is accusing him of being a workaholic, as they did Mr Carter.

However, critics on the left and right are both making the same point – that he has allowed his leadership to become seriously eroded.

For right-wingers this loss of authority is demonstrated by the way ideology has given way to pragmatism, and the fact that the advisers whose counsel he heeds most are "moderates" such as Mr James Baker, the White House chief of staff, and middle-of-the-road congressmen such as Senators Howard Baker and Robert Dole.

Conservatives blame these "realists" (a disparaging term in the vocabulary of the radical right) for a string of recent reverses and policy changes. There was the $227,000 million tax increase last August, the five-cents-a-gallon increase in the price of petrol, and a congressional snub to the MX missile. Now the President has been persuaded not only to agree to $8,000m cut in defence spending – one of the right-wingers' sacred cows – but also to consider a whole range of revenue-raising schemes (ie taxes) to try to reduce the budget deficit.

Mr Reagan is no longer perceived as the tough leader who was able to carry all before him during the first 18 months of his time in office. For right-wingers he has become overly cautious and unimaginative.

On the other side of the political divide, Mr Reagan's lack of leadership is seen as manifesting itself in his inability to recognize his past errors, in particular the shambles caused by his Administration's economic policies. Although he has recently started tinkering with these policies, he has failed to grasp the basic point that one cannot cut taxes, greatly increase defence spending and still end up with a balanced budget.

Mr Reagan's conduct of foreign policy has also come in for questioning. He appears divided between those in his Administration who favour a tough line with the Soviet Union and those who want to respond more positively to Mr Andropov's peace proposals. His widely-praised Middle East peace initiative is floundering because Israel senses no real pressure from the Reagan Administration to take it seriously. He listens to conflicting advice about how to treat the European allies.

There is one relatively easy way for Mr Reagan to overcome this leadership crisis – by engaging in summitry. There is growing speculation in Washington that during the course of this year he will not only hold a summit meeting with the Soviet leaders but with the Chinese as well. Summits make good television. They also give the impression of the President as a man of action. If he were to be seen concluding an arms control agreement with Mr Andropov, this would restore his image as a dynamic leader and enhance his prospects for 1984 – if he decides to run again. And some of the knives which are now being sharpened might be returned to their sheaths.

THE TIMES

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NERVE CENTRE

The single specific recommendation made by the Franks Committee concerns the organization and control of intelligence at the heart of government. Lord Franks admitted that his research into the Falklands episode only enabled him to see the defects of the joint intelligence machinery in an area of what he described as "low priority". He suggested, however, that even on that basis, the system has become too enclosed, too esoteric. It seemed more willing to devote its assessment entirely to the raw material provided by specialized sources of intelligence, rather than to match that material with all the other evidence from the general domain. Yet, in intelligence it is not so much the acquisition of evidence as its coordination and assessment which require expertise. That was clearly lacking in the case of the Falklands, and the faults exposed cannot be relied upon not to apply equally to high priority areas such as Britain is more often engaged in around the world.

Apart from this systemic shortcoming, however, Lord Franks went on to question the composition of the Joint Intelligence Committee, the body on which the cabinet relies for all its intelligence assessments. He suggested that it should have a full-time chairman, appointed by the Prime Minister and belonging to the Cabinet Office, rather than a part-time chairman seconded from one of the other departments of State concerned with intelligence – usually the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

This may all sound quite an innocuous piece of bureaucratic musical chairs, more in tune with the world of "Smiley's People" than the day-to-day conduct of British foreign and defence policy. But it is not. Lord Franks' understated criticism and recommendation mask a flaw which has lain at the very heart of government virtually since the war. There is now a chance that the Prime Minister will act on the recommendation, and announce that she has done so in the debate on the Franks report next week.

One has only to inspect one very revealing passage in the Franks report to see what an amazing absence of coordination can come to exist at the heart of peace-time cabinet government, because in the name of cabinet government departmental ministers are able to protect their fiefdoms from too much interference, even, it seems, from prime ministers. Apart from anything else, that is an interesting commentary on a cabinet led by a prime minister who is more often than not accused of overbearing behaviour towards her colleagues but who, in this instance, had an urgent and justifiable foreign and defence problem on her mind which received desultory reaction from the colleagues in question.

On March 3rd Mrs Thatcher read a telegram from the British Ambassador in Buenos Aires and noted on it: "We must make contingency plans." Her private secretary followed this up with promptings to the foreign and the defence ministries, and the Cabinet Office, a few days later. It was believed that Lord Carrington would bring a paper to the cabinet's Defence Committee "in the fairly near future". In the meantime Mrs Thatcher also asked Mr Nott for detailed reaction times to deploy warships. His answer took four days. Lord Carrington's paper never materialized because he did not feel ready to bring it forward. In the face of such extraordinary dilatoriness by both ministers and their officials – always allowing for the many other distractions they had in the course of their work – it is abundantly clear that the Prime Minister needs a "prodnose" of wisdom and seniority to carry out the function identified by Lord Franks as Chairman of a reconstituted Joint Intelligence Committee.

But there should be more to the appointment than that. Intelligence is the most political branch of warfare, which is why it tends to become neglected, or even disapproved of, in peacetime. Yet the kind of peace which we have obtained since 1945 is not one in which the neccessary functions of a nation's strategic muscle must be allowed to atrophy. In an age of deterrence it is political warfare – a combination of intelligence, information manipulation, and even non-military subversion – which becomes the highest priority, since, as the Falklands campaign showed only to clearly, the cost of allowing deterrence to fail is worth infinite efforts to preserve it from doing so.

What a modern British prime minister needs now in the Cabinet Office is a cross between an Ismay, who was military Secretary of Churchill's war cabinet, and a Gubbins, who presided over all other kinds of special operation. A man in that appointment would provide the coordinated approach to intelligence operations and to the strategic use of information, which has been dangerously missing from the centre of British government.

It is an appointment which will, of course, be resisted. It will be resisted both inside Whitehall and outside – inside because the departments do not like the idea that informatiion can and must be used as an offensive arm of strategy; and outside because one of the fallacies which was ushered in with the era of detente was that political warfare was against the rules.

The Information and Research Department of the Foreign Office was created for this purpose in 1948 and flourished for some years. Under the pressures of detente, however, it was gradually undernourished until Dr Owen as Foreign Secretary finally removed the drip-feed in 1977 and killed it off.

The Franks report, and the narrowly escaped fiasco in the Falklands, have revitalized the case for such a body and such an appointment. There are woeful passages in Franks which depict governments of both parties entirely at a loss to know how to proceed further beyond simply keeping "some sort of negotiation" going. How lucky for Britain that this total loss of initiative occurred when we were confronted by the confused and incompetent dictatorship in Buenos Aires. Faced with adversaries around the world who conduct a total foreign policy, which draws no distinction between diplomatic, economic, psychological or military means of operation, the West must have an awareness of political warfare and some capability to conduct it. It should start with the Prime Minister making a new appointment to the Cabinet Office.

FROM AN EXPERIMENT TO AN INSTITUTION

The present system of departmental select committees of the House of Commons has been running now for three years, and the select committee chairmen – who form the Liaison Committee – have marked the occasion by producing their first report appraising the experiment. They are justifiably pleased with what they have achieved so far. These committees have had far more impact upon ministers and their civil servants, and have commanded much wider public attention, than the Expenditure Committee which they replaced. A measure of their greater significance has been the importance attached to their proceedings by MPs themselves: a table published in the report shows that their record of attendance rose sharply after the new committees were established.

The performance of the committees has inevitably been uneven; but a number of them, expecially the Treasury committee, are heard with considerable respect. Their value is appreciated by all those who look to Parliament not only to provide a high class of political drama but to scrutinise the conduct of government. Departmental select committees have become, indeed, an integral part of the parliamentary system which any future government of whatever complexion would seek to abolish at its peril.

So much so that the task is no longer to consider whether their existence is justified, but to examine how they might be improved. The report goes to the heart of the matter when it states: "for the future we are concerned to see that there should be closer ties between the work done by members in select committees and on the floor of the House". Up to now the select committees have had to rely for their influence almost entirely upon the power of publicity. It has been necessary to start in this way because there was not sufficient confidence in the fledgling committees to invest them with any power over decisions. But it cannot be satisfactory as a lasting arrangement to deny them that power.

In the short term it should be made easier for them to exercise the power of publicity. The report requests that more days should be made regularly available throughout the year for debates on committee reports on the floor of the House. In the longer term the committees need to be built more into the decision-making processes of Parliament, in terms both of legislation and of controlling public expenditure. This could be done quite simply for legislation if select committees were to take over the work of standing committees – which, despite their title, are simply ad hoc committees appointed to conduct the committee stage of individual Bills. A select committee, familiar with the field, would be well placed to carry out the detailed examination of a Bill, clause by clause.

Some improvement is being made this session in the arrangements for scrutinising public expenditure. Up to now the position has been that while past expenditure is examined by the Public Accounts Committee to see if it has been misapplied, there has been virtually no parliamentary control over public spending before it is made. The Estimates have been passed on the nod. Now three days are to be allowed each session for debates on the Estimates and on proposals to reduce them. The Liaison Committee will determine how to allocate these three days between one set of Estimates and another after each select committee has considered the Estimates for the department it is shadowing. Select committees and indeed individual MPs will be able to make representations to the Liaison Committee.

This should be a useful step in the right direction, but not a lasting solution. The best course now would be to allocate more than three days for this purpose; to see how the experiment works; and then to take the principle of detailed examination of the Estimates a stage further.

If sufficient direct influence over the decisions of Parliament were given to select committees there would be less need to worry about their right to send for persons, papers and records. It would then be in the interest of ministers and civil servants to keep their respective committees well informed, because a committee that felt that it was being kept in the dark might well be able to thwart a department's legislative proposals and spending plans. But so long as select committees do not have that power it is right to look critically, as the report does, at the guidelines given to civil servants as to the limits within which they should answer when giving evidence. These instructions are certainly too restrictive, though civil servants seem so far to have interpreted them with sufficient good sense to avoid their becoming a pressing issue.

There are other respects in which the work of the committees could sensibly be helped now that they have passed the experimental stage. Only the Foreign Affairs, the Home Affairs and the Treasury committees have the formal right to appoint sub-committees, though some of the eleven other committees sometimes operate in informal sub-committees. This is an absurd restriction. It should be left to each committee to decide whether it wants at any stage to divide into sub-committees.

There is also a case for giving committees more permanent staff than they are now permitted. Many of them have received valuable assistance from specialist advisers, but their services need to be supplemented by a greater number of permanent staff.

In this, as in so much else, there is the fear of the sceptics and the timid that these committees might come to suffer from the excesses of Congressional committees in Washington. It would certainly be undesirable for British committees to be staffed at that inflated level. But it is not going to happen. The danger at Westminster is that select committees will continue to be treated as an experiment long after they have become an institution.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Doubts on youth training plans

From Mr J. W. Wood

Sir, Two items concerning the Government's Youth Training Scheme in your issue of January 18 cast doubt on either the wisdom or the sincerity of the programme or both.

Ther first is the story that the Government will pay £100 a head to "jobs brokers" as "commission" on each opportunity created.

The second is the first advertisement in the Government's £3m campaign to promote the scheme.

If the point of the scheme were really to create the maximum number of opportunities for youths to gain experience and employment then one would expect to see youths given the opportunity to administer it rather than £100-a-head brokers. One would also expect to see other youths given the opportunity to create the advertisements rather than £100,000-a-year advertising professionals.

One might also see a gratifying elevation in both administrative and advertising standards.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN W. WOOD, Chairman,
Wood, Brigdale and Company Ltd,
Advertising,
Kent House,
Market Place, W1.
January 18.

War disabled

From Professor A. I. Ogus

Sir, There are even more serious anachronisms in the war pensions scheme than those described by Mr Edward Pool (January 14). Most notably, to receive the higher rate of the standard pension, a widow of the highest ranking officers (in the Army, lieutenant-colonel and above) need not satisfy the conditions imposed on a widow of other ranks, that she is over 40, has care of a child, or is incapable of self-support. The scheme apparently assumes that it is inappropriate for ladies of such standing to earn their livelihood.

One reason for the continued existence of some of these dated provisions is surely that the war pensions scheme has never been subjected to the public critical scrutiny typical for other areas of our welfare.

Yours faithfully,
A. I. OGUS,
Faculty of Law,
The University,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
January 14.

Music in schools

From Mrs Jane Reid

Sir, As an ex-peripatetic violin teacher in one of the northern cities of the country, I would like to point out to Dr B. J. Coffin (January 12) that if tuition was not free, then musical activity would certainly not flourish in many schools.

Though I am sure there are many parents in Surrey who would be prepared to purchase instruments and music and pay for lessons, I do not feel this is typical of the majority of parents in other areas.

In a large number of education authorities many pupils who otherwise would not have had the opportunity have been able to develop their talents and have become competent musicians.

The Surrey "gin and Jag" set is in a different financial league and should not be used as an example to illustrate this point.

Yours faithfully,
JANE REID,
30 East Beach,
Lytham,
Lancashire.
January 13.

Classical top ten

From Professor David Gwilt

Sir, David Chesterman's analysis (January 6) of the top ten classical symphonists by number of performances in the major halls of London, while interesting, leaves something to be desired. After all, there is a wide discrepancy in the number of entries of each composer.

A handicapping system might serve to add spice to the competition and would probably see Brahms, with only four entries, winning going away; Haydn, with over 100, struggling in the straight; and Havergal Brian, with 32, nowhere. Would not this give a better indication of the true staying power of the great symphonists?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GWILT,
Department of Music,
The Chinese University of Hongkong,
Shatin,
New Territories,
Hongkong.
January 13.

By satellite

From Sir Antony Part

Sir, *The Times* of January 14 included "World Communications – a Special Report". One of the contributions, by your Science Editor, Mr Pearce Wright, was about direct broadcasting by satellite (DBS) and centred largely on the recent report of the Government advisory panel, which I chaired. Mr Wright's piece, which was written without prior consultation with me, contained three important inaccuracies. Will you please allow me to correct them?

First, he wrote that "the Part report has triggered a furious argument between development engineers". The opposite is the case: my panel was appointed *because* of the argument. Our recommendation in favour of the IBA was approved by the Government shortly after it was made and has been accepted, though with understandable reluctance, by the Chairman of the BBC, who promised, in a letter in your columns, that the corporation would now put their full weight behind the report.

Second, Mr Wright stated that the Extended PAL system proposed by the BBC to my panel was compatible with existing terrestrial TV standards. This is not the case. All European countries agree that any system adopted for DBS should include a digital sound and data system. As my panel's report explained, such systems are totally incompatible with existing terrestrial techniques and have far greater implications for the receiving equipment than have the difference between picture transmission methods.

Third, he suggested that the proposal from the Plymouth Polytechnic was preferable to the MAC system and was at about the same stage of development. This does not accord with the information given to us by the polytechnic. Attractive though the system is in concept, the polytechnic could not get it ready for demonstration until well into the current year.

This put it outside the time-scale prescribed for us by the Home Secretary and the detailed evaluation and further development that would inevitably be needed ruled it out as a practical proposition, quite apart from the international negotiations required. MAC, on the other hand, has been demonstrated for some 18 months and the process of refining the specifications is now in its final stages.

To sum up, this country has in MAC a system developed by the IBA, preferred by the manufacturers, recommended by the panel, approved by the Government and accepted by the BBC. The task now is to persuade our friends in Europe of its merits. This requires a co-ordinated effort. I have reason to suppose that it will be forthcoming.

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY PART,
The Orion Insurance Company,
70 King William Street, EC4.
January 17.

Bar to shedding county tiers

From Councillor John Gunnell and Councillor J. Royston Moore

Sir, We read with concern the news that the Cabinet were shortly to consider proposals to abolish the metropolitan county tier of local government and use joint boards of metropolitan district councils to administer many of our current functions. Such a move would be extremely costly, would reduce local accountability and would lead to less effective and efficient services.

The 1972 reorganization cost hundreds of millions of pounds. Abolition of metropolitan counties will involve an outlay and recurring costs on a similar scale. What savings will pay for these costs? The bulk of our spending is on the wages of policemen, firemen, highway maintenance and refuse disposal men and so on. They would still have to be paid.

Nor would there be savings on administration. Joint boards for police, fire, the arts, refuse disposal, public transport, highways and consumer protection would each require their own bureaucracies. How would the costs of separate administrative units for each service be less than those of the current joint administration?

Again a whole host of relatively minor services are now provided on a county-wide basis with far greater effect and economy than could a district or joint boards: archives, the public analyst, coroners, archaeological units, pension fund investment, are some of them. Joint boards, too, spend more than councils who have to balance the rival claims of competing services.

The loss of accountability and effectiveness would be serious. The responsibilities of district councillors are to their own districts. By definition they could not come to a county-wide view. In West Yorkshire one district has run out of space for tipping – would another volunteer to take the waste? Three of five districts benefit from computerized urban traffic control – would the other two agree to fund it? Leeds is the home of Opera North – would the other four districts make a major contribution to stabilize its future as the County Council has done?

If these important services failed, how would the electorate respond? Surely, too, this is not the week to contemplate a diminution of the accountability of the police?

We are sure that, given the costs of restructuring, any change must produce a system that will last for many years. This can only come through a comprehensive study of functions. Any ad hoc elimination of one tier cannot produce stability.

This matter is too serious for a snap election promise. As you have rightly said (leading article, January 15): "The arguments for and against abolition deserve to be considered on their merits, taking the long view." A hasty commitment to abolition because of the intractability of the rating system is illogical and potentially most expensive.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GUNNELL
(Leader of the Council),
J. ROYSTON MOORE
(Leader of the Conservatives),
West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council,
County Hall,
Wakefield.
January 18.

Future of GLC

From Councillor Mrs Lois Peltz

Sir, As the only Independent councillor on Westminster City Council, I would like to add to the correspondence on the GLC.

I believe that the GLC, whether under Tory or Labour leadership, is a luxury that we Londoners can no longer afford. This vast organization does nothing constructive, duplicates work unnecessarily, and does nothing that an extended LBA (London Boroughs Association) could not do more satisfactorily. It spends an enormous amount of money on nothing that would make our punitive rating worth while. There seems to be no real public accountability.

The only thing the GLC does is to provide an occupation to failed politicians and give a platform on international issues to those elected to do no more than deal with London's problems – which so far they have singularly failed to do!

Sincerely yours,
LOIS PELTZ,
Westminster City Hall,
Victoria Street, SW1.
January 18.

Forces of silence

From Captain P. R. D. Kimm, RN

Sir, Until yesterday I was a serving officer in the Royal Navy. As such, I had to seek prior permission before making public comment on any controversial matter. Permission was probable if the context was a straight moral issue, devoid of political overtones, but most unlikely if those overtones existed.

I have no wish for servicemen and women on the active list to become involved in party politics, but am concerned that, because the moral aspects of military issues are inseparable from political considerations, service people are inhibited from stating openly what they believe to be the right course, morally, for their country's defence.

I submit that a royal commission should be set up to examine the complex issues in question. Apoliticism is desirable in active-service people; but should this lead to them being forced to follow, in peace, policies they believe in conscience are wrong, they should surely have some alternative other than resignation.

I also question whether society is well served in the current debate on nuclear morality while it continues to be denied a professionally informed input from a large and well-motivated cross-section of the people.

Your obedient servant,
PETER KIMM,
69 New Brighton Road,
Emsworth,
Hampshire.
January 12.

The search for God

From Canon J. G. Bates

Sir, Your correspondent, Clifford Longley (feature, January 12), draws attention to the fact that Mr Don Cupitt expresses in a clear way that latent atheism and intellectual agnosticism which is characteristic of our age. It exists both within and without the Church.

By opening out the debate, the Reverend Don Cupitt is challenging modern theologians, who seem to have lost "their nerve and authority" to provide modern man with a positive and creative approach.

In doing this it must be appreciated that faith is not created by intellect but needs it to underpin its beliefs. If faith is a directing of the will and mind, it requires intellectual support to be credible.

Surely, in this modern search for God, it should not be forgotten that faith is wide enough to include both Mr Cupitt and Dr Keith Ward, who are at the extreme ends of the same scale. Only in this way can the power of faith be operative. For faith is a creative thing and greater than that of mind. It has the power and ability to absorb doubt and show that God is the ultimate circle which includes both doubt and disbelief.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. BATES,
The Rectory,
Wolsingham,
Co. Durham.

Aiding owner-occupiers

From Mr Robert Kahn

Sir, The Building Societies Association proposal (report, January 11) to raise the ceiling for tax relief on mortgage interest from £25,000 to £50,000 is neither timely nor equitable. At a time of continuing public expenditure cuts it would be a gross misuse of limited public funds to direct further tax relief to owner-occupiers in this particular manner.

The recently published English house-condition survey has documented how nearly a quarter of the housing stock is in unsatisfactory condition, being unfit, lacking amenities or requiring repairs costing in excess of £2,500. Many of these houses are owned by elderly people and others with low incomes.

In fact, the largest number of dwellings in poor condition were found in owner-occupation – 43 per cent of the dwellings that were unfit, 37 per cent of those lacking amenities and 51 per cent of the dwellings with major outstanding repairs required.

The existing system of mortgage tax relief assists house purchase but not maintenance costs; and the most assistance toward house purchase is given to those with the highest incomes. As a minimum, the Chancellor should remove the ability of higher rate taxpayers to claim relief they do not need. It would be better to redistribute the public subsidy made available through tax relief to those who most need assistance, particularly with maintenance costs.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT KAHN, Director,
The Catholic Housing Aid Society,
189a Old Brompton Road, SW5.

Reflections over Tasmanian dam

From Professor Kenneth Mellanby

Sir, Conservationists of all colours must sympathise with my friend, Dr David Bellamy, and the other protesters in Tasmania who (report, January 18) are trying to preserve the integrity of one of the last large areas of wilderness in the world. There is no doubt of its ecological value. There is some doubt as to the extent of the damage the dam and hydroelectric works would cause. I should like to be certain that the environmental damage caused by *not* building the dam would not be greater.

We all wish to make the greatest possible use of renewable energy which does not deplete fossil fuel stocks and does not pollute the atmosphere. Here hydroelectric power is ideal – if it does not cause other, unacceptable, effects.

Some of the protesters have said that the same amount of electric power could more easily be produced by burning Tasmanian coal. Without the introduction to a coal-fired power station of expensive modifications which could still present difficulties this would contribute to the acid rain problem, something about which I am sure the protesters are equally concerned.

Acid rain might be controlled, but increased coal-burning would undoubtedly add to atmospheric carbon dioxide. This is probably the most difficult and controversial problem facing mankind. It may be totally unimportant; it may be by far the most dangerous pollution problem, possibly, and in not so many years, causing widespread flooding of farmland and cities and climatic changes which could turn food-producing countries into deserts.

We simply do not know the answer. Until we do, it is surely only common sense to do everything we can to contain global carbon-dioxide levels. The most important source of carbon dioxide is coal. I do not wish to damage our or anyone else's coal industry, but I agree with those scientists who think that there is a real possibility that we may not be able to use many of our coal stocks as energy sources, and that all plans for coal development should be very carefully scrutinized.

The Tasmanian problem, to the genuine environmentalist, is clearly not as simple as some of the protesters suggest.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH MELLANBY,
Hill Farm,
Wennington,
Huntingdon,
January 18.

Sound judgment

From Mr R.D. Cohen

Sir, "Ranting seldom discloses exactly where the ranter stands" (leader January 15). But thundering?

Yours faithfully,
R. D. COHEN,
1 Kennedy Court,
Shirehall Lane,
Hendon, NW4.
January 17.

Eyes on the ball

From Mr Kenneth Bloomfield

Sir, Mr A. R. Cooper deplores (January 17) the conduct of the batsman who, having seen himself clearly run out, fails to return to the pavilion and takes advantage of an umpire's mistaken verdict.

Very well: but what should he do if he sees quite clearly that he was home well before his wicket was thrown down, and is yet given out?

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH BLOOMFIELD,
Ridge House,
Kingston,
Near Lewes,
Sussex.
January 17.

As she is played

From Mr James Trainer

Sir, Mr Ignarski's succinct history of international cricket in Germany (January 13) perhaps helps explain the lexicographical mystery of the proliferation of cricketing terms in Collins's excellent new German dictionary.

It must be the Heidelberg press cricket correspondent (Johann Waldschnepfe?) who finds a use for those crisp phrases *ausgeschlagen während der Schlagmann seinen Lauf machte* ("run out") and *wir gewannen und hatten vier Schlag[illegible] männer noch nicht in Einsatz gehabt* ("we won by four wickets").

And why is German cricket so dominated by slow bowling? The only bowling styles listed by the dictionary's compilers are the curious *gedrehter Ball* ("googly") and the surely illegal *Werfer, der dem Ball einen Drall gibt* ("spin bowler"). No great imagination would have been needed to add *Chinese* (presumably a *Gastwerfer*) and Federal Railway terminology suggests *D-Werfer* for fast bowlers.

In the field Collins offers only *Torwächter* ("wicketkeeper") and *Eckmann* ("slip fielder"). New light on *Eckmanns Gespräche*? One assumes that the European Institute for Molecular Biology scored most of their runs with the *Treibschlag* ("drive") or even the abortive off drive, the unlisted *Abtreibschlag*. *In der Klemme sein* ("to be on a sticky wicket") is surely art imitating cricket.

The definition *aus sein, weil sein Beine von einem Wurf getroffen wurden* ("to be out lbw") was obviously supplied by the current Australian umpires.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES TRAINER,
5 Pathfoot Avenue,
Bridge of Allan,
Stirling.
January 13.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
January 19: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Chancellor of the University of London, was present this afternoon at a Presentation Ceremony at the Royal Albert Hall and afterwards attended an Ecumenical Service in Westminster Abbey.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Mrs Andrew Feilden and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs, was received upon arrival at the Royal Albert Hall by the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Professor Randolph Quirk) and at Westminster Abbey by the Dean (the Very Reverend Edward Carpenter).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Commandant-in-Chief, Women's Transport Service (FANY) this evening visited the Linguists Group at the Duke of York's Headquarters, London, SW3, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Corps Commander, Mrs S. Y. Parkinson.

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 19: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present this evening at a Showing of Films, restored by the British Film Institute, in conjunction with Mobil Oil Company, Limited, which was held at the National Film Theatre.

Mrs Robin Benson was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
January 19: The Duke of Kent, as Patron and President, this morning took the chair at a Council Meeting of the British Computer Society at 13 Mansfield Street, London, W1.

Lieutenant Commander Sir Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

Princess Anne will attend a livery dinner of the Farmers' Company at Mansion House on February 21.

Princess Anne, as Chancellor of London University, will visit Canterbury Hall, on February 22.

The Prince of Wales, as patron of Operation Raleigh, will attend a luncheon at Warwick House, Stable Yard, St James's Palace, on February 23.

A memorial service for Lord Wynne-Jones will be held today at noon in the Crypt Chapel of the Palace of Westminster.

A memorial service for Major A. T. Philipson will be held today at noon in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. Gray and Miss A. Showering
The engagement is announced between Richard, third son of Dr & Mrs Gray, of Sydney, Australia, and Adrienne, elder daughter of Lady Showering and the late Sir Keith Showering, of Sharcombe Park, Dinder, Wells, Somerset.

Mr A. C. Allberry and Miss J. M. M. Coker
The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Mr and Mrs Edward Allberry, of Lymington, Hampshire, and Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Coker, of Cobham, Surrey.

Mr E. N. S. Allen and Miss R. J. McCall
The engagement is announced between Edward, eldest son of the late Mr Graham Allen and of Mrs Blanche Allen, of East Hall Farm, Langham, Norfolk, and Janet, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs J. McCall, of Curry's Post, Howick, Natal, South Africa.

Dr G. W. Brook and Miss C. J. Stenner
The engagement is announced between Graham Warden, youngest son of the late Mr J. H. Brook, C.M.G., and the late Mrs I. Brook, and Caroline Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. B. Stenner, of Jessamine House, Buckden, Cambridgeshire.

Mr J. E. Derry-Evans and Miss L. E. Dickinson
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, younger son of Mr and Mrs N. S. Derry-Evans, of Aberystwyth, and Louise, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs Geoffrey Dickinson, of Finney Farm, Kingsley, Cheshire.

Mr M. K. Dickinson and Miss J. R. Harris
The engagement is announced between Malcolm, son of Mr & Mrs G. Dickinson, of Durham, and Jill, daughter of Mr & Mrs W. A. E. Harris, of Plymouth.

Mr A. Dobie and Miss C. Griffith-Jones
The engagement is announced between Alan, eldest son of Mrs R. M. Dobie, of Corby, and Clare, daughter of Mr and Mrs Morley Griffith-Jones, of Henstridge, Bowden, Somerset.

Mr J. L. Grégoire and Miss J. M. Chartres
The engagement is announced between Jean Louis, son of Mr and Mrs J. Grégoire, of Saint Cloud, 92210 France, and Jennifer Marguerite, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs J. C. Chartres, of Westway, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire.

Mr C. J. Lambert and Miss P. A. M. Raley
The engagement is announced between Christopher John, son of Mr and Mrs J. T. Lambert, of Bluebell, Plumpton, Penrith, and Patricia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. E. Raley, of Benachie, Drummond Terrace, Crieff, Perthshire.

Mr J. Knox and Miss E. J. Gradwell
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs J. Knox, of Scotton, Yorkshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs J. M. Gradwell and the late Mr R. H. Gradwell, of Harrogate, Yorkshire.

Mr P. A. Langsford and Miss S. A. Emanuel
The engagement is announced between Paul Anthony, son of the late Mr Roy Langsford, of Lee Moor, Devon, and Mrs E. T. Downham, of Wokingham, Berkshire, and Sarah Anne, daughter of Mr Charles Emanuel, CBE, and Mrs Emanuel, of London, N12.

Mr P. C. A. Leguen de Lacroix and Miss C. E. L. Goodenday
The engagement is announced between Paul, younger son of Mr and Mrs Giles Leguen de Lacroix, of Churt, Surrey, and Carole, only daughter of Mr David Goodenday, JP, of Hampstead, and Mrs Micheline Goodenday, of Kensington.

Mr D. E. C. Lewis-Barclay and Miss S. F. H. Fear
The engagement is announced between Dominic, elder son of Mr and Mrs Clive Lewis-Barclay, of St Albans, Hertfordshire, and Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Fear, of Newton Abbot, South Devon.

Mr J. B. McCowan Peat and Miss A. N. Marshall
The engagement is announced between John Boyd McCowan, only son of Mrs George Peat and the late Mr George Peat, of Taunton, Somerset, and Amanda Neild, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Marshall, of Kensington, London.

Mr D. S. Overton and Miss T. S. Tuckwell
The engagement is announced between Dean Stirling, elder son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Overton, of Owlswick, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, and Tasmin Sara, only daughter of Mrs Jane Tuckwell, of Redhill Common, Surrey, and the late Mr Walter Tuckwell, of London, W1.

Mr T. N. G. Preston and Miss M. E. James
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Professor T. A. Preston, of Christchurch, Dorset, and Mrs G. Whittaker, of Torquay, Devon, and Melissa, daughter of the late Mr E. B. S. James and Mrs V. Andrews, of Hemyock, Devon.

Marriages

Mr C. M. R. Nickols and Miss J. F. Clarke
The marriage took place on January 14 at the Church of St John Baptist, Bere Regis, between Mr Charles Nickols, younger son of Mr and Mrs Peter Nickols, and Miss Judith Clarke, elder daughter of Commander and Mrs Richard Clarke. Canon D. Shaw officiated, assisted by Canon L. Bird.

Mr P. H. Pelham and Mrs J. B. Wellington
The marriage took place quietly at St Mary's, Chartham on January 15, between Mr Philip Pelham, eldest son of the Rev T. B. and Mrs Pelham, of 9 Tor View Avenue, Glastonbury, and Mrs Jennifer Wellington, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs J. D. Power, of Mystole, near Canterbury.

Dinners

nited Wards' Club of the City of ondon
he Lord Mayor and the Lady ayoress, accompanied by the heriffs and their ladies, were esent at the annual ladies' dinner the United Wards Club of the ty of London held at the Mansion ouse yesterday. The guests were ceived by Mr Derek Kemp, esident, and Mrs Kemp and Mr W. Nichols and Mr R. S. Findlay, ce-president and their ladies. The eakers were the Lord Mayor, Mr erek Kemp, Mr Peter Walker, inister of Agriculture, Fisheries d Food, and Mr P. F. Allday. The her guests included the High ommissioner for Hongkong and e Master of the Broderers' mpany.

oolmen's Company
e Alms Court meeting of the oolmen's Company was held last ht at Tallow Chandlers' Hall and erwards the Master, Mr A. N. llis, and the Wardens entertained erymen and their guests at ner. Mr Kenneth Southam oposed the toast to the guests to ich Mr F. R. Furber replied. Sir er Gadsden proposed the toast to Company to which the Master ponded. Other guests included Master of the Tallow Chandlers' mpany, the Master of the mens' Company and Mr Peter shaw.

al Society For Asian Affairs
d Greenhill of Harrow, President of the Royal Society for Asian airs, presided at the annual ner held last night at the Savoy tel. The toast of the guests was posed by the president and the n. Douglas Hurd, Minister of e for Foreign and Commonlth Affairs, replied. The toast of society was proposed by Lord clehose of Beoch and Sir Arthur a Mare replied.

ntific Instrument Makers's pany
Master of the Scientific rument Makers' Company, Mr ert Jennings, and the Wardens, M. H. W. Gall and Mr J. B. S. age, welcomed guests at a livery ner held last night at Scientific rument Makers Hall. The cipal guest and speaker was Viscount Caldecote, president of the Fellowship of Engineering. Other guests included the Masters of the Glaziers', Horners', Loriners', and Launderers', Companies and the Society of Apothecaries, Sir Richard Buckley and the Director of the National Physical Laboratory.

Basketmakers' Company
The Basketmakers' Company held a Court dinner at the Innholders' Hall yesterday. The Prime Warden, Mr David Letson, presided and the other speakers were Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Colin Cole, Garter Principal King of Arms, the Master of the Ironmongers' Company, Mr J. G. Foot, and the Master of the Saddlers' Company, Major P. B. Snowden.

United and Cecil Club
The United and Cecil Club entertained Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mrs Pym at dinner at the House of Commons yesterday. Mr Brian Goswell, chairman of the club, presided.

Lecture

Air League
Admiral Sir John Woodward gave the 1983 Andrew Humphrey Memorial Lecture to the Air League at 4 Hamilton Place yesterday. His subject was "The Air Aspects of the Falklands Campaign". He was received by Lady Humphrey and Dr J. E. Henderson, chairman of the league. Among those present were:
Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Chief of the Air Staff, Mr Ewen Broadbent, Second Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Defence, Vice-Admiral Sir Simon Cassels, Vice-Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, Sir Arthur Marshall, Sir Roy Sisson, Mr Sebastian de Ferranti, Mr A. W. Forster, Mr Michael Cobham, Mr D J Pepper, and Major-General Jim Strawson.

Service dinner

TAVR Association for Greater London
The TAVR Association for Greater London held a dinner at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, last night. Colonel G. S. P. Carden presided and among those present were Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Hudson, Major-General H. D. A. Langley, Surgeon Captain M. N. Naylor, Colonel G. R. A. Wixley and Colonel R. W. H. Crawford.

European award for town

An English country town has won one of five medals awarded throughout Europe in the latest contest held by Europa Nostra, an international federation of conservation societies.

Wirksworth, near Matlock, Derbyshire, was congratulated for an "exemplary" campaign of regeneration which began five years ago. The judges said that one reason for the award was the strong public involvement in the restoration, which had lessons to offer other European towns.

The reclamation of large areas of wasteland in co Durham was one of five British projects chosen for some of the 25 diplomas in this year's competition.

Birthdays today

Lord Aylestone, 78; Mr Tom Baker, 47; Mr George Burns, 87; Mr Derek Dougan, 45; the Very Rev D. L. Edwards, 54; the Hon Sir Henry Fisher, 65; Sir James Hanson, 61; Major Dick Hern, 62; Mr Royalton Kisch, 64; Commandant Vonla McBride, 62; Mr H. P. J. Marshall, 77; Mr Roy Plomley, 68; Sir Roy Welensky, 76; Professor N. C. Wickramasinghe, 44.

Latest appointments



Major-General M. B. Farndale

Latest appointments include:

Major-General M. B. Farndale to be Commander 1st (British) Corps on March 31, in the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Major-General H. D. A. Langley to be Commander British Forces Cyprus and Administrator Sovereign Base Areas, in April.

Major-General M. Matthews to be Engineer in Chief (Army), Ministry of Defence, in April.

Major-General R. A. Pascoe to be Chief of Staff, Headquarters United Kingdom Land Forces, in April.

Brigadier M. C. M. Steele, to be Chief Joint Services Liaison Organisation Bonn, in April, in the rank of Major-General.

Brigadier J. J. Stibbon to be Commandant Royal Military College of Science, in April, in the rank of Major-General.

Brigadier C. J. Waters to be Commander British Forces Falkland Islands, in April, in the rank of Major-General.

The Hon Hugh Astor to be chairman of the management committee of King Edward's Hospital fund for London, in succession to Lord Hayter.

Middle Temple

Lord Carrington has been elected an Honorary Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple.

Brothers in tune 40 years on

Two musician brothers straight out of the pages of *Schindler's Ark*, the Booker prize-winning book by Thomas Keneally, have been reunited in London after last playing together at the Plashow concentration camp in Poland nearly 40 years ago during the Second World War.

They were among Jewish prisoners saved from the Nazis by Herr Oskar Schindler, a German businessman.

Mr Henry Rosner (left), aged 78, who lives in New York, and his brother, Leo, aged 65, from Australia, were practising yesterday in readiness for a Thames Television programme about the extraordinary wartime episode.

Photograph by Harry Kerr.

Memorial service

Lord Netherthorpe
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Netherthorpe was held at the Church of St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall in the City of London yesterday. The Rev Basil Watson officiated assisted by the Rev O. R. Fulljames and an address was given by Mr Hugh Mellor. The first lesson was read by the Hon Tom Manners and the second lesson by the Hon Nigel Turner (brother). Lord Netherthorpe (son) read a passage from *Turn Again To Life*, by Mary Lee Hall. The organist was Mr Peter Godwin, a director of Lazard Brothers and Company, Limited, who also provided the choir. Among others present were:

Lady Netherthorpe (widow), the Hon Patrick Turner (son), the Hon Anna Turner and the Hon Kate Turner (daughters), the Dowager Lady Netherthorpe (mother), the Hon Neil and Mrs Turner (brother and sister-in-law), the Hon Mrs Nigel Turner (sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs John Turner, Mrs Hugh Snell, Mr and Mrs Peter Myers, Mr Nicholas Turner, Mr William Turner, Mr Charles Naish.

Mr and Mrs I J Fraser (representing Lazard Brothers and Co. Limited) and other members of the company including: Lord Tryon, Sir Campbell Adamson, Mr and Mrs T H Allan, Mr M A P Agius, the Hon M D'a Benson, Mr and Mrs M W Burrell, Mr J N Butterwick, Mr J R S Bryant, Mr M C Baughan, R D Clegg, Mr O G Dereham, Mr G P Dutton, Mr and Mrs R J Feilden, Mr and Mrs A D Gemmill, Mr P J Grant, Mr J-C Haas, Mr J M Hignet, Mr N D M Mackay, Mr B M Norman, Mr M J Roberts, Mr D P Thomson, Mr D J Verey, Mr and Mrs V Wylie, Mr L S Wigder.

Mr D Budge, Mr D W J Branford, Mr E J Bradnum, Mr T Boulton, Mrs Brooker, Mr C Cooper, Mr J Cornell, Mr A P R Clive, Mr E Edwards, Mr C Fisher, Mr M Francis, Mr A C Gage, Mrs F Heaton, Mr T Howe, Mr D Ives, Miss G Jacques, Mr G C Johnson, Mr and Mrs R J Johnson, Mr T R H Kimber, Mr E Kaylock, Mr J Laird, Mr E H Maddock, Mr P W Milne, Mr B G McGonigle, Miss K M Ryan, Mr T M Rybczynski, Mr R Robinson, Mr M R Richardson, Mr A Rowland, Mr A L Rowland, Mr D Todman, Mr P Utteridge, Miss I Unsworth, Mr A C Wrigley, Mr J F Wiltshire, Mr J Winterbotham, Mr M Walker and Mr M Western.

The Choir of Lazard Brothers and Company Limited: Mrs H Britton, Miss V Bioletti, Mrs J Barrett, Mr R Bull, Mr C Butcher, Mrs S Champion, Mr D Coomber, Miss N Downs, Mr G Davies, Miss S Field, Mrs D J Fisher, Mrs C Graydon, Miss C M Gore-Langton, Mr J Garlick, Miss M Houlton, Miss D Hayter, Mr C Jacob, Mrs J Melia, Mr B Norman, Mr W Pedder, Miss J Rowe, Mrs J Russell, Mr J Robinson, Mrs B Seymour, Mrs I Still, Mrs I Shaw, Mr A Sasah, Mr R Skipworth, Mr N Thomas, Miss J Unwin, Miss G Vitelli, Mr A Veale, Miss C Whiteley and Mr M Whitehead.

Mr and Mrs D. L. Donne (representing Dalgety plc) and other members of the company including:

Mr C C Auld, Mr M Bichard, Mr J Bracey, Mr V A Brook, Mr and Mrs J V Bradbury, Mr C M Buckmaster, Miss S Boot, Mr R E Calderan, Mrs J Cater, Mr J R Dickins, Mr D M Diggs, Mr M C Donne, Mr P Dean, Mr B W Fawcett, Mr B Finney, Mr R W Godsal, Mr J Gosling, Mr R W Gunns, Mr B E Gundy, Mr D M Garstang, Mr J Green, Mr F E Groome, Mr T H Hardy, Mr P J Haw, Mr E C Humphreys, Mr R N Harris, Mr J G T Hart, Mrs R Jenkins, Mr D Jordison, Mr and Mrs D F Jones, Mr J Knights, Mr R Knowland.

Mrs R Lukes, Mr F Lidster, Mr R A Mackay, Mr H S Mellor, Mr T A A Macpherson, Mr R G McCreery, Mr R I C Nicholson, Mr E Pates, Mrs G Pearson, Mrs V Piggott, Mr D Phillips, Mr M Paris, Mr G Page, Mr K M Parker, Mr N E Parsons, Mr G T Pryce, Mr R A Pargeter, Miss A Podmore, Mr K L Poole, Mr J M Parry, Mr R L Richardson, Mrs J Ricardi, Mr A Richens, Mr P Russell-Eggitt, Mrs J Ritz, Mr A Sanders, Mr M Slater, Mr J F Shephard, Mr J G Stirling, Mr P E Tingley, Mrs A Voysey, Mr D Walpole, Mr D Waterlow and Mr M E Warren.

Lord Benson, Sir Anthony Burney, Lord Boardman, Viscount Blakenham, Lady Cobb, Sir Reay Geddes (Midland Bank plc), Sir Henry Hardman, the Earl and Countess of Inchcape, Mr J H Judd (Chairman of Walter Judd Limited) and Lady Zinnia Judd, Lady Mirabel Kelly, Sir John King, the Earl of Liverpool, the Hon Mrs Morgan, Lady McFadzean, Sir John Peel, Sir Nigel Strutt, Viscount Slim (Boyden International Ltd), Sir Edward and Lady Studd (Inchcape plc), Sir Anthony Salt, Lord Tweedsmuir, Lord Woolley, Mr Richard and Lady Rosemary Steel.

Miss J Asplin, Mr J Alston, Mr and Mrs R Allison, Mr Avery-Jones, Mrs Allen, the Deputy High Commissioner for Australia, Mr C C Auld, Mr C Allen, Mr Andrews, Mr D Anslow, Mr C Ashton-Jones (representing Dewe Rogerson), Miss Stephanie Boot, Mr J Bloom, Mr P Benham, Mr M Bawa, Mr S Block, Mrs Buckmaster, Miss T Beerbohm, Mr M. Briggs, Mr and Mrs C Bourne, Mrs Joan Ball, Mr Bewcutt, Dr Morrison Bichard, Mr F Birnie, Mr J Callaerts, Mr Coghlan, Mr H Codrington, Mrs D Cunningham, Mr N Cheyne, Mr and Mrs W Cunningham, Mr and Mrs P J Costain, Air Vice-Marshal H A Callard, Mr Callard, Mr M Carpenter (representing Slaughter and May), Mr S Carden, Mr G de Courcy-Wheeler (representing The Northern Trust Company).

Mrs Claud Dickens, Mr M C Donne, Mr Diggs, Mr A E Dawnay, Mr J Dickins, Mr M Dawdy, Mr J Dormer, Lt Col and Mrs C P Dawnay, Mr C Dadd (representing The Tree Council), Miss Essame, Mr Elgood, Mr J L Easton, Mr J Edwards, Dr J Edwards, Dr Russell Eggitt, Mr and Mrs Edwards, Mr Fenn, Mr Fawcett, Mr Forsett, Mr I R Fraser, Mr D Forrester, Mrs Fennell, Mr A Forbes (representing Cazenove and Co.)

Mrs Richard Gaskell, Mrs A Gore, Mr Grundy, Mr Gandy, Mr Garstand, Mr J Gunning, Mr Goldsmith and Mr Newman (representing Britannia Arrow), Mr J P Grenside (representing Peat, Marwick Mitchell and Company), Mr and Mrs R E Gardiner (representing Strutt and Parker), Brian Gavin and Corina Henderson, Mr Humphries, Mr H Hainault, Mr Haw, Mr D H Henderson, Mrs Jocelyn Hay, Ms Monica Howard, Mr V Hedley-Lewis, Mr J Hunter, Mr T H Hardy, Mr Harding, Mr Alan Henderson, Mr P Henderson, Mr and Mrs Henchman, Mr and Mrs W Irwin, Mrs P Impey, Mr D Hobson, Mr and Mrs G Hunter, Mr A Hirst (representing Midland Bank plc), Dr Christopher Honeyborne (representing Banque Paribas), Mr Harris.

Miss J Johnson, Mr Richard Johnson, Mr J J Judd, Mr J Joll, Mr and Mrs W Keatley, Mr and Mrs J Kemp-Welch (representing Cazenove and Company), Mrs Philip Kay, Mr Knightley, Mr Knights, Mr Peter Lawrence, Mrs Lukes, Mrs Fional Alfred (representing John Lowden), Mr and Mrs I Lewis, Mr F Lister, Mr T H Luckock, Mr H Laing, Mr E G Lunn (representing Babcock International plc), Mr Christopher Lewis.

Mr A B Marshall, Mr Donald McCleary, Mr R G Middleton, Mr R G McCreary, Mr W H Mason, Mr P Maitland, Mr J Miles (Press Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury), Mr and Mrs Meriklin-Hardy (Wood Mackenzie), Mr and Mrs D Meinertzhagen, Mrs S Manners, Miss Lavinia Mills, Mr P T Meredith-Hardy, Mr Mather (Peat Marwick), Mr A D Marris, Mr and Mrs H Marsh and family, Mr Macpherson, Mr Norton, Mr and Mrs Nightingale, Mr Robin Newman (Rowe and Pitman), Mr Nicholson, Mr Nestor-Smith, Mr Peter Orchard, Mr Osborne, Mr M Oddy, Mr D B Owen.

Mr Kevin L. Poole (Dalgety), Mr Graham Page, Mr Don Phillips, Mrs Pearson, Mr Barry Palmer, Mrs Peter Pemberton, Mrs Pollitt, Mr N. E. Parsons, Mr and Mrs David Pettifer, Mr and Mrs John Paul, Mr John Richardson, Mr Ritz, Mr J. Ruzicka, Mr and Mrs J. Rootham, Mr Ronnie, Miss Jacinta Ricardi, Miss Frances Roberts, Mr John Rayer, Mr Julian Sturgis, Mr Jeremy Skinner, Mrs Mark Strutt, Mr and Mrs P. Samuelson, Mr Staples, Mr M. Sutton, Mr W. M. Slater, Mr J. Shepherd, Dr A. P. Sparks, Mr I. Stuart-Brown, Mr Adrian Stanford (Samuel Montagu), Mr D. Scholey (S. G. Warburg), Mr Jonathan M. L. Stone, Ms Ruth de Savery, Brigadier J. J. H. Simpson, Mr Slade, Mr Peter Smith, Mr Sadler, Mr J. A. Spalding (Sea Containers Group).

Mr H Timberlake, Mr D Todden, Miss Thordell, Mrs M Turner, Mr Roger Thorn, Mr C Utteridge, Mrs Voysey, Mr G R B Ward, Mr Tony Williams, Mr Williams, Mr Alan Whittaker, Mr Walduck, Mr and Mrs M Watt, Miss Sara Watt, Mr P Wall, Mr A Whitaker, Mr S W Wainman, Mr Wiltshire, Mr and Mrs R C Wheeler-Bennett, Mrs Wilshire, Miss Aubrey West, Miss Virginia Wynn-Williams, Mr Patrick Wiener, Mr Peter J Willis (Kitcat and Aitken), Mr John Whitehead, Mr David Walpole, Mr R Wright, Mr R Withers and Mr David Young.

Latest wills

Sir Richard Douglas Barlas, of Ticehurst, East Sussex, Clerk of the House of Commons from 1976-79, left estate valued at £40,369 net.

Mr Norman Richard Collins, of Hampstead, London, the author and broadcaster, who wrote *London Belongs to Me*, left estate valued at £225,026 net.

Macphail, Commander Kenneth David, of Warnford by Southampton, Hampshire £461,137

Professors bridge the gap

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

Two new-style professors with one foot in industry and the other in academic life have been appointed at Salford University. It is claimed that these are the first such appointments to be made in Britain.

The new "integrated chairs" on the West German model are the idea of Professor John Ashworth, Salford's vice-chancellor and a former member of the Central Policy Review Staff. They have been made possible with the cooperation of British Aerospace and British Gas with whom the professors will continue to work.

Mr Bernard Heath, divisional director of advanced engineering at British Aerospace Aircraft Group, Warton division, has been appointed to the British Aerospace chair in aeronautical engineering.

Mr Geoffrey Roberts, chairman of British Pipe Coaters, has been appointed to the British Gas chair in gas engineering. The new appointments are part of the university's drive to form closer relationships with industry through a private company Campus (the Campaign to Promote the University of Salford).

The university says that the integrated chairs will mean access to expertise and equipment found outside universities and the development of integrated research programmes. For the organization outside the chairs means access to the skills of an applied university.

The university says: "The establishment of integrated chairs at Salford is a significant contribution towards the economic regeneration of the UK."

University news

Cambridge
Cambridge University has issued the following corrections to its list of entrance awards:

CLARE COLLEGE: J C Watts, Whitgift School, South Croydon, has been awarded an exhibition in history for Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic.

QUEENS COLLEGE: A P Mc D Orchard, University College School, has been awarded a scholarship in classics to read Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic (Paterson); R P Caton, Caterham School, has been awarded a scholarship in natural sciences for engineering (Melsome).

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE: O C Pinsent, of Radley College, was not awarded an exhibition in economics and social studies and his name was published in error.

Liverpool
Grants
Science and Engineering Research Council: £45,000 to Dr R G Compton for research into electrochemical ESR techniques for both adsorbed and short-lived solution radicals; £110,000 to Professor A Ledwith and Professor I O Sutherland for provision of GC/MS instrumentation and soft ionization sources for advancement of research.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Eat your heart out, Soho

When I was in Soho the other day (putting down a hire purchase deposit on an imported basket of strawberries), my eye was caught by a sign outside a sex cinema saying: "Closing down soon: prices halved". It reminded me that Westminster is planning to reduce drastically the number of sex cinemas in Soho, and that soon these old-fashioned establishments will be little more than a memory.

Acting on some sentimental impulse, I turned aside down the narrow stairway to talk to the proprietor of the Astro-Nugget Xinema and catch his memories of the area before it was too late.

I did not catch his name, for he did not give it to me, but he agreed that it was a sad day for Soho when the traditional premises of the neighbourhood started to be driven out by the big boys, as he calls Westminster Council.

"We've been on these very premises for more years than I can remember," he told me, pulling his worn sheepskin jacket round him." The business was started by my grandfather way back in the last century. 'Course, they didn't have films them, This was a sex art gallery, to be begin with. They had these lovely hand-painted canvases depicting Victorian models in relaxed mood, and my granddad would stand at the entrance uttering street cries of the time, such as a 'Twelve Lovely oils' or 'Private view's just starting, gentlemen'. we had connoisseurs from all over.

"It was the coming of silent films that revolutionized everything. We had to sell all the paintings and buy a projector. But my granddad was very old-fashioned and hankered after the old days, so he used to show the films frame by frame, lingering over each tableau for half a minute. That meant that a ten minute "short" would last at least four hours. Nice in a way, but customers came to prefer a moving film, so a lot of our clientele deserted us and things were sticky for a while."

What about the arrival of talkies?

"Well, now you'll find that most of us in Soho are very old-fashioned still, and the talkies have hardly made an impact yet. Pictures are what our customers want. We generally play a record of some pop group with the film. Either that, or we play sounds of people enjoying themselves. I had a very clever projectionist once, who used to make the sounds himself. He had this mike up in the projection box, and would groan and sigh into it. Very good, very effective. But I had to get rid of him when he started broadcasting remarks about people in the audience."

As you might expect, the premises are uncompromisingly Dickensian. No two seats in the cinema are exactly alike, and most of them are broken. Many of the regulars use the place more as a club, and the sound of snoring is quite common. Whenever a film broke down, or the second reel of a French film succeeded the first reel of a German film, I expected some kind of protest. But not a sound was heard.

"Well, that's because these punters are really into film as film. They love the unexpected. Wasn't it Bunuel who said that a film should have a beginning, middle and end, but not necessarily in that order? He should have come here. Sometimes we only have middles for days on end. It's very exciting cinema, as cinema."

And how does he feel about closing down?

"Sad. Very sad. It's the end of an era for me. I never thought I'd see the end of a demand for hand-finished, rough-cut, unusually coloured foreign films. Still, you have to go with the times, I suppose. The way things are going I'll have to open up a video bucket shop in Milton Keynes, or something. But it won't be the same."

And what will happen to the cinema?

"Don't ask. Don't ask. I hate to think about it. A nasty restaurant, I suppose. You can hardly move in Soho these days without being offended by the noise and smell of some terrible new restaurant, with the rats queuing up outside to get in. Truth to tell, it's not really the Soho I knew and I won't be too sorry to go. And now, if you'll excuse me, there's a punter in the third row who seems to be having some trouble."

And as he guided the suffering customer out into the fresh air, I couldn't help reflecting that England will be the poorer for the passing of such personal service, and such tiny oases of craftsmanship.

OBITUARY

DR ARTURO ILLIA

Former President of Argentina

Dr Arturo Illia, who was the elected President of Argentina from October 1963 until his overthrow by the armed forces in June 1966, died in Córdoba, Argentina, on January 18 at the age of 82.

During his time in office, Illia did much to restore civil liberties and the working of democracy; and by comparison with its more recent straits the economy was reasonably healthy. But he encountered virulent opposition from the Peronists, who were responsible for riots, and from the armed forces, who disliked what they saw as the disorder of democracy.

It was during Illia's presidency that the first moves were made towards diplomatic settlement of the Falklands dispute. As a result of Argentine pressure the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution in 1965 calling for negotiations, and Britain and Argentina subsequently began their talks on the issue.

After last year's invasion of the Falklands, Illia was one of those Argentines who were sceptical of the wisdom of such a move. He commented that one knew how such things started, but not how they ended.

Arturo Umberto Illia was born on a farm near Pergamino in 1900, the son of an Italian immigrant. He trained as a doctor and, though he was already interested in politics, went into private practice, visiting his patients on a mule.

In 1936 he was elected to the provincial senate of Córdoba as a Radical, and he remained a member of that party throughout his political career. He became vice-governor of Córdoba, a member of the Chamber of Deputies in Buenos Aires, and in 1962 was elected governor of Córdoba, only to have the election annulled.

Until the 1963 presidential election he was little known nationally, but he won a resounding victory and took office amid high hopes that he would restore normalcy, and prosperity, to Argentina. He proclaimed a general amnesty towards political prisoners, and the former President Frondizi, who had been deposed by the military in 1962, was released. For the first time for many years, the state of siege was lifted.

But there was continuing turbulence in the country, coupled with threats of intervention by the armed forces. In October, 1964, when General de Gaulle was in Argentina during his tour of South America, he had to abandon a speech he was making halfway because of shouts of "Perón" by demonstrators.

Later that year, Perón himself made an attempt to return to Argentina from his exile in Madrid. But Zabala Ortiz, Illia's Foreign Minister, succeeded in persuading the Brazilian authorities not to let him get farther than Rio de Janeiro.

Illia, a tall, dignified and mild-mannered man, maintained till the end of his life his belief that a return to constitutional rule was the solution to Argentina's difficulties. At the moment of his overthrow in 1966 he told General Julio Alsogaray, sent to remove him: "I am the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and you are a vulgar thug using your arms and your unloyal soldiers to violate the law".

In recent times he had become a symbol of morality in politics and respect for the constitution. Last year he was seen by many as the man who could rebuild national unity in the aftermath of the Argentine defeat.

MR VERNON BARTLETT

Mr Vernon Bartlett, CBE, who has died at the age of 88 had, during a long career as a journalist and broadcaster, made a considerable impact on the reading and listening public as a commentator on world affairs. Well travelled, and with personal acquaintanceship with many of the statesmen and diplomats of his times, he was always at great pains to provide commentaries on movements and trends in overseas affairs which won for them and him the trust of a large audience, both for his written journalism and for radio of which he was one of the earlier household names.

Bartlett was a many sided man. He was passionately devoted to liberalism in its widest sense. Between the wars the defence of human rights and the necessity for the search for peace were constant themes of his. Having won a notable by-election victory in 1938 he sat for twelve years as an independent in Parliament. He was a prolific author and published on foreign affairs, travel and wrote memoirs and novels among which were a novel version of the play *Journey's End* which he produced in collaboration with its author, R. C. Sherriff. After the First World War he was London Director of the League of Nations Secretariat.

Bartlett was born on April 30, 1894 at Westbury, Wilts, and educated at Blundell's School. He had already travelled widely before the First World War and a period as a teacher of English in Berlin gave him a knowledge and understanding of German life and character.

On the outbreak of war in 1914 he joined up and saw service on the Western Front but was invalided out in 1915. He joined the *Daily Mail* in 1916 and subsequently went to Reuters remaining there until 1919. In that year he joined *The Times* and served in Berne, Germany, Poland and later, Rome.

When the opportunity of becoming London Director of the League of Nations Secretariat came along in 1922 his experience, liberal habits of mind and repugnance of war made him a natural candidate for the post, which he held until 1932. The ruin of the hopes of the League in the 1930s disappointed a man whose belief in the vital necessity of a well ordered international community was so strong. But neither that, nor a further world war ever shattered that belief.

During this period he was fecund as an author. As early as 1925 he had published *The Brighter Side of European Chaos* which he called "a journalist's scrapbook". A novel *Calf Love* (1929) used the prewar Berlin experiences and *No Man's Land* (1930) was a novel of the trenches. Also, besides the Sherriff collaboration there was *Nazi Germany Explained* (1933).

From 1928 he had been one of the BBC's regular broadcasters on foreign affairs. Here, objectivity went hand in hand with his liberalism to the extent that a commentary on Germany's withdrawal from the League appeared to many too sympathetic to the Third Reich, causing a friction with the BBC. In 1934 he left to begin his 20 years association with the *News Chronicle*. Here again foreign and diplomatic affairs were his field, and in 1941 he was for a time a press attaché in Moscow.

In November 1938 as an Independent Progressive he had stood at a by-election in Bridgwater on an anti-Chamberlain pro-Eden platform and handsomely defeated Heathcoat Amory, the government candidate in a result which was widely seen as a condemnation of the policy of appeasement. In Parliament he continued, initially, a robust critic of Chamberlain and held the Bridgwater seat until 1950.

From 1954 to 1961 he was on the staff of the *Straits Times* in Singapore and was also South-East Asia correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. He continued to write prolifically. Returning to Europe, he bought a farm in Lucca and Italy, particulary Tuscany was added to the list of topics on which he wrote engagingly. A final essay in autobiography on his 80th birthday, *I Know What I Liked*, made, in its self effacing manner, a pleasant change from the all too familiar strident self advertisement of many younger foreign correspondents.

Bartlett was appointed CBE in 1956. He was twice married, first to Marguerite van den Bemden, who died in 1966, and secondly to Eleanor Needham Ritchie. There were two sons of his first marriage.

MR JOSEPH MOTT, GC

Mr Joseph Mott, GC, who saved many lives on Christmas Day, 1937 when he picked up a bomb in a cafe in Haifa and threw it out of the window, died on January 12 in Basildon, Essex, at the age of 68.

Mott, who was at the time a private in the 1st Battalion, the Essex Regiment, had been sitting at a table in the cafe when the bomb landed at his feet. With "coolness and presence of mind", according to the citation, he hurled it out of the window just before it exploded. He was awarded the Empire Gallantry Medal, which in 1940 was translated to George Cross.

MR MONTAGUE BERNARD

Mr Montague Bernard, who had a career as an art dealer spanning nearly 60 years, died on January 12 at his home in London at the age of 81.

Educated at Dulwich College, he went on to become an architect, but soon gave up his studies to be a dealer in paintings.

Generally known as Monty Bernard, he specialized in eighteenth-century portraits and landscapes. He was well known and liked in the art world as one of its more colourful characters, with a fund of stories at his disposal.

هكذا من الأصل

Investment and finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

Battle for state industries

Leaders of our nationalized industries are most concerned about a Private Member's Bill which had its first reading in Parliament on Tuesday.

The brainchild of Mr Norman St John Stevas – with backing among Conservatives from Mr. Edward Du Cann, and among Liberals from Mr Richard Wainwright – the Parliamentary Control of Expenditure (Reform) Bill could dramatically change the way nationalized industries are held accountable to Parliament.

The present policy, drafted by the ICI director Mr Ronald Ibbs during his secondment to the "Think Tank", says basically that the government department should act like a holding company board. It should map out the philosophy and monitor progress, but should leave the actual running of the businesses to its managers.

Though a private member's measure, the new Bill has sufficient backing to make its enactment a significant possibility. Hence the concern of the nationalized industries, who fear in particular that the proposal to beef up and transfer the Comptroller and Auditor General's office from Government to Pariament, because it might herald the kind of monitoring which is the pattern in the Civil Service. Specifically it might mean a member of the Comptroller's office located in each nationalized industry, with the power to demand whatever files and information he might require.

Parliament would, therefore, be able to probe *much more easily into the* affairs of the state industries.

But at the same time these probes will inevitably inhibit the commercial development of the industries, if only because they constitute more interference. It should be an interesting battle.

Average earnings grow by 8.5 per cent

Pay rises hit five-year low, but still ahead of inflation

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Average earnings are now rising more slowly than at any time in the last five years, but are keeping well ahead of price increases.

Figures from the Department of Employment yesterday show that the underlying increase in earnings in the year to November was 8½ per cent, down from 8¾ per cent in October and 11 per cent a year earlier. This is *the lowest yearly rise since* November 1977.

Lower pay deals in the wage round which began in August are beginning to feed through into the earnings figures. But the November slowdown mostly reflected shorter working hours as factories starved of orders *cut overtime or put workers on* short time.

Pay is still rising faster than prices, however. Inflation fell to 6.3 per cent in November and is expected to drop below 6 per cent when the December figures are published tomorrow.

This means that real earnings have been rising – one explanation of the retail sales boom in the second half of last year.

Only 4 per cent of Britain's 20 million workers had settled *by November, with the bulk of* pay deals concluded between January and June. But the evidence so far points to a significant reduction in settlements from last year.

The Confederation of British Industry's pay databank, which monitors deals in manufacturing industry, *shows settlements* averaging 6.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1982 compared with 6.8 per cent in the third quarter and 7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1981.

Distortions due to back pay and delayed settlements pushed up the official earnings index to *8.3 per cent in November from* 7.3 per cent in October.

But the underlying index calculated by employment department statisticians is regarded as a more reliable guide to earnings trends.

AVERAGE EARNINGS
Whole economy, seasonally adjusted

		Index Jan 1978 = 100	% Change on year earlier	Underlying % change
1981	Oct	213.4	11.9	11
	Nov	214.4	11.3	11
	Dec	216.5	10.1	11
1982	Jan	216.4	10.8	11
	Feb	219.4	11.4	10¾
	Mar	219.7	11.0	10½
	April	219.8	10.2	10¼
	May	220.8	10.4	10
	June	224.0	9.8	9½
	July	227.8	11.0	9¼
	Aug	228.0	7.8	9
	Sept	226.7	6.8	8¾
	Oct	229.0	8.3	8¾
	Nov*	232.1	8.3	8½

* provisional   Source: Dept of Employment

The Government is hoping that most of the crucial pay deals in the present round will *be out of the way by late spring* when the rate of inflation – after falling to about 5 per cent – is expected to rise.

It is also discounting worries that the drop in the exchange rate, which boosts company profits as well as import prices and inflation, could lead rapidly to higher pay deals.

It is thought the depth of the recesssion and continuing stiff competition from imports, which make it hard for companies to pass on cost increases, will keep up the pressure for lower settlements

But the outlook for pay and inflation in the next wage round now looks highly uncertain.

The Treasury forecasts, published at the time of the Chancellor's autumn statement in November, assumed pay deals averaging 5 to 5½ per cent in the present round, producing earnings growth of about 6½ per cent.

But some slippage on the earnings figures would still be compatible with stable inflation – after the surge in import prices has worked through – if the lower pound were to produce higher growth.

Share vote backs Viyella takeover

By Andrew Cornelius

Vantona has won the first *stage of its battle to take over* rival textiles company Carrington Viyella. But if the merger goes through Mr Bill Fieldhouse, chairman of Carrington Viyella, will have to fight for payment of any golden handshake in the courts.

More than 75 per cent of Carrington Viyella's shares were voted in favour of accepting the Vantona takeover terms at the first closing date of the Vantona offer yesterday. An official announcement confirming the level of acceptances for Vantona's two-for-five share offer will be made to the Stock Exchange today.

The proposed merger is almost certain to go ahead if shareholders in both companies approve the deal at separate extraordinary meetings tomorrow.

Shareholders, including representatives from institutions with *big holdings* in the companies will be reassured by the news that the controversial service agreement which could give Mr Fieldhouse with a huge golden handshake once the merger takes place is unlikely to be honoured.

The five-year, £75,000 a year *agreement would entitle* Mr Fieldhouse to full compensation of £375,000 if he is in dispute with his new employers withiln the two years of the merger being agreed.

It now seems likely that if Mr Fieldhouse is ousted from the board of the newly-merged company *he will have to take* any claim for compensation to the courts.

The tough Vantona board, led by Mr Davild Alliance, is making it clear privately that the agreement has no legal standing.

Mr Joe Hyman, the rebel Carrington Viyella shareholder, who is urging shareholders to vote against the proposed merger, has also questioned the *validity of the agreement after* seeking legal advice.

He has said that he could implement a rescue plan for Carrington Viyella within days if Vantona withdrew its bid.

He said that he would not support the bid with his near 6 per cent shareholding unless the level of acceptances was close to 90 per cent at the first closing date.

However, the Vantona board *is undeterred by its failure to* win a greater level of acceptances first time round and will press ahead with the bid assuming there are no hiccups at the meetings tommorrow.

● Higher profits and a sharp increase in destocking pushed companies into an £800m financial surplus on capital account in the third quarter of 1982 after a deficit of £1,100m

News in brief

International

Fiat is withdrawing from the US car market where it sells only two models, the X-19 and the 124 Spider, a company official said in Turin yesterday.

Markets

Equities rallied, helped by the firmer pound and bear closing, with the *FT Index* closing 6.8 up at 621.6. Gilts ended the day with gains of £⅛.

The dollar made further gains on world currency markets as the flight out of Deutschemarks continued. It rose 1.87 pfennigs to DM 2.4117. The pound, tradingon the sidelines, was slightly down on the dollar at $1.5745 bur its currency basket index rose 0.3 to 82.3.

Companies

The appointment of Mr David Roberts and Mr Martin Bunting as members of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission was announce yesterday. Mr Richards, 54, is a senior partner of Deloittes Haskin and Sells and Mr Bunting, 48, is a director of Imperial Group.

Stenhouse holdings, the insurance broking group, is asking all directors and senior managers to disclose any interests they may have in organizations doing business with the group. Results of the inquiry *will be announced* at the annual meeting.

Although Racal Electronics announced pretax profits up from £38.44m to £46.98m for the half year ending October 15, the second half will not see the same percentage increase and pretax profits for the year are expected to be between £115m and £125m, as against £102.62m.

Tate & Lyle announced earnings up *for the fourth* successive year: at 48p a share they are up 29 per cent on last year. Page 14

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 621.6 up 6.8
FT Gilts 78.90 up 0.23
FT All Share 395.07 up 2.28
Bargains 24,021
Tring Hall USM Index; 155.1 up 0.4
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 906.54 up 16.63
Tokyo:Nikkei Dow Jones 7,968.68 down 59.60
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1,074.87 down 4.78

CURRENCIES

Sterling
1.5745 down 20pts
Index 82.3 up 0.3
DM 3.80
Fr F 10.7725
Yen 369.50

Dollar
Index 119.1 up 0.8
DM 2.4117 up 187pts

Gold
$496.50 up $10.50

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Base rates 11
3-month interbank $11\frac{7}{16}$

Euro-currency rates
3-month dollr $8\frac{3}{4}$-$8\frac{7}{8}$
3-month DM $5\frac{1}{2}$-$5\frac{3}{8}$
3-month Fr F $20\frac{5}{8}$-$20\frac{1}{8}$

ECGD Fixed Sterling Export *Finance Scheme* IV Average reference rate for interest period December 8, 1982 to January 4, 1983 inclusive $0.833 per cent.

TODAY

Interims: Davy Corp, André de Brett, Dixons, MFI, Alfred Walker.

Finals: Eurotherm Intl, Greenfriar Invst and Co, Lada Inv Tst, V J Lovell, Sth African Land and Exp.

Economic statistics: Cyclical indicators for the UK economy (Dec); preliminary estimate of consumers' expenditure (4th qtr); public sector borrowing requirement and details of local authority borrowing (4th qtr).

PRICE CHANGES

BAT Ind 689p up 25p
Audiotronic 15p up 3p
Delta Inv 280p up 15p
French T. 140p up 15p
Talbex 6¾ up 1¾p
Tate & Lyle 254p up 22p

AGB Resrch 292p down 17p
Ferranti 447p down 10p
Gestetner 33p down 5p
Plessey 602p down 20p
Racal Elect 484p down 63p
Rwntree Mack 204p down 6p

Lord Forte: waiting for The Savoy

THF still has an eye on Savoy

By Peter Welham

Lord Forte, chairman of Trusthouse Forte, still has his sights on the Savoy group, where THF owns 65 per cent of the equity, but controls only 40 per cent of the voting capital.

The share stake was "an investment for the future", Lord Forte said yesterday. THF did not intend selling the shares, nor launching a new bid.

He was prepared "to wait indefinitely until the directors and Sir Hugh Wontner, chairman of the Savoy, approach us in due course about the management".

In 1981, THF spent £35m *acquiring its share stake in the* Savoy, after an unsuccesful bid approach. Under the City Code on Takeovers THF is now free to renew its bid, the City believes that Savoy's defences are so well entrenched and sentiment against THF within the Savoy board so strong that the chances of a *further bid* being succesful are remote.

Winning control of the Savoy would crown the career of Lord Forte, who will be 75 this year. Yesterday, he reported profits for his group up from £52.3m to £57.1m and a higher dividend.

Lloyds & Scottish profits slump

By Jonathan Clare

The cost of buying Bowmaker and Hamilton Leasing has left Lloyds and Scottish, the *finance house*, with profits of £10.7m against £29.2m - much lower than expected.

Shareholders - mainly Lloyds Bank and the Royal Bank of Scotland - have had their dividend cut by 30 per cent to 3.87p and are faced with a rights issue to raise £70m.

Without Bowmaker and Hamilton, profits would have been nearer £18m. The rights issue is to pay off the loans incurred in buying the two companies. Their acquisition cost £7.3m in finance charges last year.

Lloyds and Scottish also suffered from rising interest rates at the beginning of last year, though Lombard, National Westminster's finance *house subsidiary, managed* much better results over the same period.

"We don't have the benefit of being the leasing arm of a big bank," Mr Stephen Maran, a *director of Lloyds and Scottish*, said.

The dividend cut has also puzzled analysts because of the large release of deferred taxation taken into the previous year.

"With £44m they could have paid a maintained dividend if they were confident about this year." Mr John Ginarlis of Quilter Goodison said.

Mr Maran said Lloyds and Scottish did not regard the reserves as distributable.

Lloyds Bank, faced with a call for £45m in cash, cannot be happy when Lloyds and Scottish has turned in attributable profits from £22m to £6m.

It may take a more active interest in running the company *and has never made any secret* of the fact that it would like to own 100 per cent of it.

Banks plan Yugoslav debt rescue

By Michael Prest

A representative group of leading bank lenders to Yugoslavia, *including Barclays*, will meet in London tomorrow to hammer out details of a rescue for the country.

It is hoped that arrangements can be completed by the middle of next month, but assessing each bank's exposure to Yugoslavia is proving complicated.

The whole rescue deal, which involves governments, central banks, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as well as commercial banks, is now believed to be worth $3,000m (£1,910m).

Western governments will provide about half that amount, mainly in the form of export credits. The actual re-scheduling will be for $2,500m and the Bank for International Settlements will provide an additional $500m of bridging finance.

Strict conditions, however, will be attached to the IMF portion of the package, valued at $650m.

Banking sources say that prices of commodities such as meat and petrol will have to be increased by 25 per cent.

The Yugoslav dinar will be devalued by between 15 and 20 per cent.

The World Bank may offer $250m and the package will be completed by up to $1,000m from the commercial banks.

Plea on industry's 'dive'

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry may ask the Government to designate the West Midlands, once the heartland of British engineering, as an assisted area in a bid to halt what it describes as the "dramatic dive" in the region's *economy*.

Regional assistance is one of the options the CBI is considering before it meets government officials to urge positive action to correct the underlying structural weaknesses in the West Midlands economy.

CBI concern about the Midlands has coincided with the announcement this week of two new foreign investment projects in the new town of Telford in Shropshire.

Unimation of the United States is to establish a £10m robot plant in the town and yesterday Hitachi of Japan confirmed that it intends to invest £25m in a government-backed video tape manufacturing plant. The two developments initially will employ more than 400.

Dr Malcolm Skillicorn, the CBI's West Midlands regional chairman, said yesterday, however, that the recession had painfully exposed the region's *over-dependence on a narrow* range of manufacturing industries.

The motorway and rail network needed more capital investment and improving the links with the south and east would help to attract new investment and broaden the region's economic base.

On the question of regional assistaance, he said that there could be more effective ways of getting new investment and that was the reason for starting talks with the Government.

The Hitachi project, which could benefit Britain's balance of trade with Japan by up to £40m a year, is costing the Government about £4m

Dow dips as investors take profits

By Michael Clark

Renewed profit-taking saw share prices lose ground in early trading in New York, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average losing 4.78 to 1,074.87 by mid-morning.

Declines led advances by 515 to 433 on turnover of 5.5 million shares, but business was descrived as low key after Monday's performance, which saw the Dow *nudge* its record high of 1,092.35.

Many dealers said the selling had been triggered by investors who had left instructions with thier brokers to sell their shares once the index hit 1,090.

In London, shares recovered after the pound's healthier performance leaving the market bears running for cover. The *FT* Index closed 6.8 up at 621.6.

Gilts also recovered their poise *after recent weakness* stemming from the pound's fall and upward pressure on interest rates.

Falls of £¼ were replaced with gains of £⅛

Market report and prices, page 16

Illingworth bid panel enlarged

By Jeremy Warner

A sixth member of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has been appointed to the panel examining a bid for the Yorkshire textiles group Illingworth Morris in order to avoid the possibility of *a row if the commission's* eventual recommendation on the bid is split. He is Mr David Richards, a senior partner of accountants Deloitte Haskins and Sells.

There had been widespread worries that the original appointment of a panel consisting of only five commission members could be unduly advantageous to Illingworth's bidder, Mr Alan Lewis's Isle of Man based company, Abele.

Under the Fair Trading Act, a *clear two-thirds majority* recomendation by the commission is required to block a bid.

Where a commission panel consists of only five people, a bid would be automatically be allowed even if three of the panel's members were against it. This bias towards allowing a merger rather blocking it is deliberately built into the legislation.

The appointment of a sixth commission member increases the chances of reaching a two-thirds majority recommendation. It is generally considered likely that the eventual outcome of the commission's deliberations will be split in view of the division in Whitehall on whether Mr Lewis's bid should be referred in the first place

Higher gas payments prompt new interest in exploration

N Sea licence bids raise £30m

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The Government expects to raise about £30m from the auction of exploration acreage in the latest North Sea licensing round, and can look forward to a significant increase in the search for and development of gas fields off the east coast of England.

Conoco, the American oil company, said yesterday it was considering developing two gas discoveries in the southern North Sea at a cost of £190m. This disclosure *coincides* with publication of the results of this week's eighth offshore licensing round in which companies chased *gas prospects* more fervently than potential oil finds.

The Department of Energy said *about* 100 companies, including all the largest international oil companies, had submitted applications for blocks.

A total of 180 blocks were on offer and 60 applications from different consotia were received. *The Government plans* to award about 85 licences.

Fifteen blocks in the mature northern area of the North Sea, *a proven oil province*, were up for auction. Bids were received for about half of them, and the successful bids are likely to raise *about* £30m for the Government, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary said.

The rest of the blocks will be awarded by the traditional discretionary method. The Department of Energy said 38 were in the proven gas province of the southern North Sea, and applications were made for 23 of them.

Other applications were received for blocks on offer in the Forth Approaches, an unexplored area; east of Shetland; and west of the Orkneys; and in the central area of the North Sea.

Although the Government will be dissapointed by the relatively modest acreage, Mr Lawson will be encouraged by the interest shown in the gas acreage.

This follows the enactment last year of the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, which broke British Gas's monopoly powers of purchase over offshore gas finds. British Gas also told companies it is prepared to pay several times as much for newly found gas as it paid for the first discoveries in the 1960s. Oil companies have long complained that low gas prices have prevented development of new fields.

Conoco said higher prices had encouraged it to consider development of the Victor and *Valiant finds off East Anglia* and Lincolnshire. These could start producing gas by the mid to late 1980s. It also announced a third gas discovery South-west of the producing Viking field.

The number of companies which applied for licences is only half the number which applied in the seventh round two years ago, when many non-oil companies were encouraged to take part.


Lawson: encouraged by interest in gas fields

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK edited by Peter Welham

Trusthouse takes comfort from UK profits rise

Trusthouse Forte
Year to 31.10.82
Pretax profit £57.1m (£52.3m)
Stated earnings 12p (11.4p)
Turnover £915.4m (£844.7m)
Net final dividend 5.5p making 7p
Share price 169p, up 5p. Yield 5.9%
Dividend payable 7.4.83

City estimates of what Trusthouse Forte might earn in the year to October 31 varied from £58m to £62m, so the eventual outturn of £57.1m was a shade disappointing.

But the increase in the dividend came as a pleasant surprise – even if it is not quite covered on a full tax-charge – and with a bullish report on current trading it was enough to send the share price ahead.

Most of the difference between estimated and actual profits seems to stem from a lower profit on porperty disposals – down from £7.2m to £4m.

The strength of THF in the past year has been in Britain, where profits have risen from £34m to £41.7m in the hotel division, after a slow start to the year, and from £14.9m to £17.8m in catering.

In the United States, THF had done well to reduce catering lossed by £1.6m to £300,000, but hotel profits are down from £10.2m to £8.8m.

The recent sales of the leisure division and three hotels, raising £56.5m, along with lower interest rates, should reduce finance costs,

Not least, THF is now over the hump of its renovation programme so capital spending will be easing off.

It is not difficult to see profits advancing to £65m in the current year. On a fully-taxed basis that still leaves the shares on a p/e of around 20. But THF is the only "pure" hotel company of marketable size.

GESTETNER 'A' SHARE PRICE
(Chart: 35–70; J FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN; DATASTREAM)

Shareholders in Gestetner can gloomily contemplate an attributable loss of nearly £17m last year, despite the optimistic noises made halfway. In its 1977 heyday the duplicator and copier company managed to make profits of almost £30m.

While analysts had been busy **writing down their estimates over the last few months the pretax loss of £3m, against profits of £6.2m was a real shocker. The shares fell 5p to 33p.**

The company has been bleeding cash all year because of its expensive re-organization plans which cost £4.7m. The closure of the Danish subsidiary cost another £8.7m below the line.

What is important is a rise in borrowings of £10m to £51m – plus £19m of loanstock – taking gearing up to 60 per cent of shareholder funds, against 50 per cent a year ago.

Interest charges will be up again in first half with an improvement by the year end doubtful.

Hard *decisions* about the West Germany sales company, which made an even worse loss last year, will be taken any day. So there could be more extraordinary costs this year.

Gestetner has some powerful shareholders like the National Coal Board pension fund. If they have had words the family board – with control more than 60 per cent of the shares – is not saying.

A nominal dividend is being paid on all classes of share.

Racal Electronics

Given that the first half at Racal Electronics saw a comfortable pretax profits increase of 22 per cent to £46.98m, the second half is turning out very disappointing. Comments from the company yesterday confirmed analysts' fears that profits for the year would be between £115m and £125m – up on last year's £102.61m, but a lot lower than the £130m plus originally anticipated.

Racal Electronics
Half-year to 15.10.82.
Pretax profit £46.98m (£38.44m).
Stated earnings 10.85p (8.76p)
Turnover £359.07m (£303.50m).
Net interim dividend 1.3915p (1.265p).
Share price 484p down 63p Yield 1.42%.
Dividend payable 21.2.83.

It seems that the chief culprit is the postponement, particularly by Middle Eastern countries, of orders of tactical, strategic and survey radios.

Racal was thinking in terms of sales of £800m this year, but they are more likely to be £750m, and a £50m drop in sales has quite an impact on profits.

Another disappointment has been the stiff competition on the data communications side. Ironically sales will be up 20 per cent this year, but profits will be lower than in 1981/82.

On the marine side, small boat radios will make a loss of close on £4m again this year, instead of half that as Racal had hoped. It is now having better designs made in the Far East, and hopes to break even next year. If this does not happen, it could well be curtains for this division.

Racal is not going to make as much this year as originally anticipated, but the share price is now reflecting this. At 484p, the prospective earnings multiple, fully taxed, is 22, compared with Plessey's 25. Considering the price was 20 per cent higher not very long ago, the shares are unlikely to go much lower.

Tate & Lyle

Tate & Lyle
Year to 25.9.82
Pretax profit £40.1m (36.3m)
Stated earnings 48p (37.2p)
Turnover £1,950 (£2,188m)
Net/final
dividend 9.5p making 13.5p (11.5p)
Share price 254p Yield 6.5/.
Dividend payable –

Such is the confidence of Tate & Lyle after two years of restructuring that it has more than restored the devidend to the mid-1970s levels.

Hopes were for a 1p rise in the final dividend, but the company has announced 2p, attracting support to push the shares up to their old highs.

Tate & Lyle is sure of maintaining steady progriss from now on, and ater jumping from £36.3m to £40.1m it could move on to £45m in the current year.

Sugar trading continues to be flat, with the attendant costs of slow take-up by customers, but Tate & Lyle's manufacturing operations are working at almost 100 per cent capacity.

Last year capacity was in line with expenditure is still heavy on lthe refining side, and the total spent this year could be about £28m.

The company's long-term strategy is to stay in the sweeteners business, and possible acquisitions in Europe and North America are bing looked at as part of the expansion plans.

Confidence in the management is strong – it can now point to four successive years of earnings increases – and the low level of gearing provides further backing.

One of the few continuing troublespots the Zymaise sugar substitute, is showing much reduced losses.

The prospective p/e of 7 looks cheap, but the shares are valnerable to profit taking.

Plessey is being recommended as a sound long-term buy at between 600 and 650p by James Capel. While the stock generally looks fairly rated, good news on exports, further collaborative ventures in the US and a possible 30 per cent rise in trading profits in 1983/84 could take the shares up to 700p

Hanson in $40m bond issue

By Jeremy Warner

Hanson Trust, the fast-growing industrial investment company is to raise a further $40m (£25.5m) with the issue of convertible bonds. It is the third such issue made by Hanson.

Sir James Hanson, chairman, yesterday announced the new fund-raising exercise at the annual meeting, where a big increase in the group's authorized share capital was approved.

Taken together, the two *capital restructuring moves* are bound to fuel speculation that Hanson could soon make an acquisition.

The company's last balance sheet shows group cash resources of £146.7m before taking account of the £37m proceeds from the sale to a competitor of the continental battery making and marketing operations of its Ever Ready offshot.

However, after the meeting Sir James ruled his company out of intervening in one takeover battle where there has been considerable speculation that Hanson might make an offer.

Sir James said that his company had no intention of launching an offer in the battle between London Brick and Redland for the Leicester-based facing brick manufacturer, Ibstock Johnsen.

Sir James, who confirmed that his company had been in preliminary bid talks with Ibstock at least twice in the past, thought Redland's offer of £34.7m was "a very good price indeed".

The Office of Fair Trading's advice on whether to refer the two bids for Ibstock to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is expected to be with Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary.

Bowater predicts disappointing profit

Bowater's profits have probably not fared quite as well in the second half of 1982 as looked likely at the half-way stage.

Dr Ingram Lenton, managing director, said yesterday that the company's operations in North America had been hit by a combination of the United States recession and substantial over capacity in papermaking.

The price of newsprint had held up since it fell last November, but he felt the company would feel the effects of the United States recession in the second half of 1982 and most of 1983.

He expected the newsprint supply and demand balance to be restored by 1984, and from 1986 there would be a further boost from full rotation of the company's United States timberlands.

Dr Lenton saw "no need at the moment for a rights issue" but added: "If the debenture market took off and we could raise long-term finance at the right price, it would tempt us."

Bowater had also been building businesses in the United Kingdom and Europe which were not capital intensive

COMMODITIES

Gold closed in London at around $497 an ounce, a gain of $11 and the highest level since April 1981. During the day trading took the level to *$501.50, but that was below the* prices seen in New York on Tuesday where it closed at $503.8.

Silver also saw strong trading, closing up 28p for both spot and three months in London, at 830p and 847p an ounce.

The markets are subject to rumour. The gain in gold in New York was caused by unfounded *speculation* that a large bank was in danger of collapsing, and that the access to the Middle East through the Straights of Hormuz had been blocked in fighting between Iraq and Iran.

Profit taking is also beginning to be seen after the sharp rise so far this year. In addition, although long-term sentiment sees the gold price passing the $600 mark this year, inflationary fears that are fuelling the rise are being quietened by news of continued recession in the US. Fourth quarter GNP in the U States was down 2.5 per cent.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper	–	–
Cash	1004.50-05.50	1030.50-1004
Three months	1037-37.50	1034.50-1036
Standard cash (copper)	970-71	969-969.50
Cash	1001-02	999-1000
Three months	–	–
Tin: cash	7670-80	7620-7625
Three months	7660-65	7600-7605
Lead: cash	301-302	301.50-02
Three months	313-314	313.50-14
Zinc: cash	449-451	446.50-47.50
Three months	465-465.50	461.50-62.50
Silver: cash	828-829	805.5-04.8
Three months	851-853	826.5-26
Aluminium: cash	695.50-696.50	685.50-86
Three months	718-720	707.50-08
Nickel: cash	2448-2450	2398-24
Three months	2520-2523	2468-2470

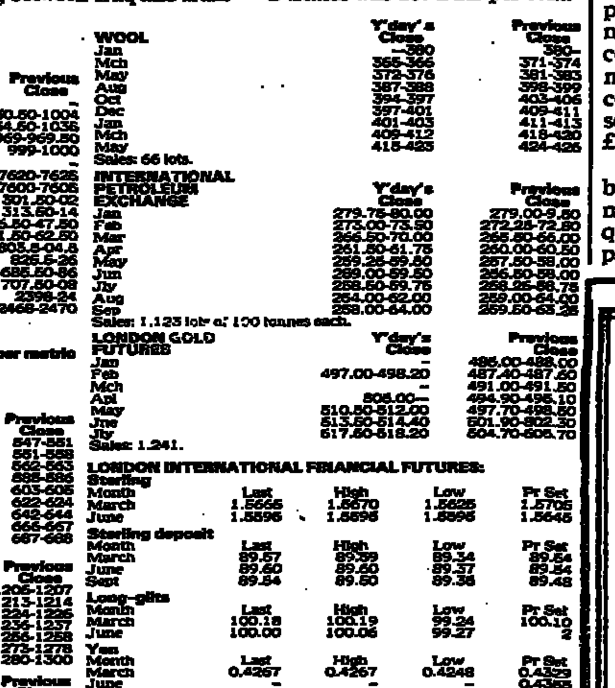
LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in pence per kilo;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S. per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Feb	554-560	547-551
Mch	562-568	551-558
Apl/Jne	573-574	562-563
Jly/Sep	594-596	585-586
Oct/Dec	609-610	603-605
Jan/Mch	631-632	622-624
Apl/Jne	652-654	642-644
Jly/Sep	674-677	666-667
Oct/Dec	702-708	687-688

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Mch	1213-1214	1206-1207
May	1221-1222	1213-1214
Jly	1236-1237	1224-1226
Sep	1247-1248	1236-1237
Dec	1264-1265	1256-1258
Mch	1283-1284	1273-1278
May	1296-1310	1280-1300

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Mch	105.20-105.25	107.55-107.60
May	111.70-111.75	114.00-114.05
Aug	119.40-119.50	122.00-122.50
Oct	125.35-125.40	128.15-128.40
Dec	130.50-132.40	133.50-136.00
Mch	138.00-140.05	142.15-143.00
May	140.00-147.00	144.00-148.00

Sales: 3,258 ISA daily price for Jan 18 6.94, 15-day. average 6.00



WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Jan	–380	380–
Mch	365-366	371-374
May	372-376	381-383
Aug	387-388	398-399
Oct	394-397	403-406
Dec	397-401	409-411
Jan	401-403	411-413
Mch	409-412	418-420
May	415-425	424-426

Sales: 66 lots.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Jan	279.75-80.00	279.00-9.50
Feb	273.00-73.50	272.25-72.50
Mar	266.50-70.00	265.50-66.00
Apr	261.50-61.75	260.00-60.50
May	259.25-59.50	257.50-58.00
Jun	259.00-59.50	256.50-58.00
Jly	258.50-59.75	258.25-58.75
Aug	264.00-62.00	259.00-64.00
Sep	258.00-64.00	259.50-63.25

Sales: 1,123 lots of 100 tonnes each.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Jan	–	486.00-488.00
Feb	497.00-498.20	487.40-487.60
Mch	–	491.00-491.50
Apl	506.00–	494.90-495.10
May	510.50-512.00	497.70-498.50
Jne	513.50-514.40	501.90-502.30
Jly	517.50-518.20	504.70-505.70

Sales: 1,241.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	1.5665	1.5670	1.5625	1.5705
June	1.5595	1.5595	1.5595	1.5645

Sterling deposit Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	89.57	89.59	89.34	89.54
June	89.60	89.60	89.37	89.54
Sept	89.54	89.50	89.36	89.48

Long-gilts Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	100.18	100.19	99.24	100.10
June	100.00	100.06	99.27	2

Yen Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	0.4267	0.4267	0.4248	0.4329
June	–	–	–	0.4365

D-mark Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	0.4157	0.4164	0.4150	0.4205
June	0.4196	0.4200	0.4196	0.4241

Swiss franc Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	0.5110	0.5110	0.5087	0.5140
June	–	–	–	0.5220

AGB rights issue to raise £14.5m

AGB Research, the consumer and industrial market research company, is to have a rights issue to raise £14.5m after expenses. Terms of the issue are one new share at 250p for every four shares held. The shares closed yesterday up 20p to 289p.

AGB Research
Half-year to 31.10.82
Pretax profit £2.38m (£2.04m)
Stated earnings 5.12p (4.26p)
Turnover £28.24m (£18.0m)
Net interim dividend 2.8p (2.3p
Share price 289p up 20p Yield 3.2%

AGB has also released its interim results to the end of October, 1982. Pretax profits were up 17 per cent to £2.38m on turnover 57 per cent higher at £28m. Net margins during the period slipped from 11.3 per cent to 9.3 per cent – largely because of a swing from interest receivable to interest payable and tougher publishing conditions, the company said.

Publishing trading profits increased form £136,000 to £141,000. But the strongest performances came from information systems with a 48 per cent increase to £126,000, market research, with a 29 per cent rise to £2m and marketing services, up 26 per cent, to £346,000.

The results include contributions from NFO, the big market research company acquired last July for an initial payment of £3.5m, and Westbourne, the exhibition organiser and publisher of six trade magazines in the US bought last May.

AGB has made several other acquisitions recently, including a 95 per cent stake in Medical Market Studies; the remaining 70 per cent of Mitech Data Customs; and a further 40 per cent of QED International Marketing Research Services, bringing AGB's holding in the company to 60 per cent. It is also about to invest in Survey Research Group, the Asian market research specialist.

All these acquisitions have contributed to a. £7.8m overdraft and loans of £4.8m, making it desirable to raise funds to reduce borrowings and to expand existing operations. The latter will involve setting up overseas many of the services now firmly established in the United Kingdom.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	11%
Barclays	11%
BCCI	11%
Consolidated Crds	11%
C. Hoare & Co	*11%
Lloyds Bank	11%
Midland Bank	11%
Nat Westminster	11%
TSB	11%
Williams & Glyn's	11%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 8%, £10,000 up to £50,000, 8¼%, £50,000 and over, 9¼%.

Receivers for Ind. Upholstery

Mr Richard Turton and Mr John Talbot, of chartered accountants Spicer and Pegler, have been appointed receivers and managers of the Nottinghamshire upholstery manufacturers, Independent Upholstery.

The company, which employs about 150, has a turnover of more than £3m. It has an excellent order book with large and independent retailers but is experiencing cash flow problems.

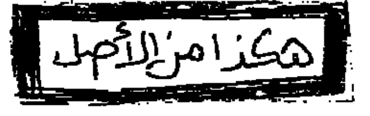
The receivers are continuing to trade for the time being in order to try and find a buyer for the business as a going concern.

WALL STREET

	Jan 18	Jan 17
AMF Inc	17¾	18
AMR	21⅞	22¼
Allied Chem	35⅞	35¾
Allied Stores	35½	36¼
Allis Chalmers	12⅜	12¼
Alcoa	32⅝	33¼
Amax Inc	25	25
Amerada Hess	26⅛	25¾
Am Brands	47¾	48
Am Broadcast	50	49¾
Am Can	33⅝	33⅞
Am Cyanamid	35⅞	35¼
Am Elec Power	19⅝	19¾
Am Home	43	43
Am Motors	7⅝	7½
Am Nat Res	35⅞	35
Am Standard	33⅝	33⅞
Am Telephone	68¾	69⅛
Armco Steel	17⅛	17⅞
Asarco	37¾	38⅝
Ashland Oil	30⅞	31⅞
Atlntic Richfield	44⅞	43½
Avco	27¾	27½
Avon Products	31⅞	32⅛
Bankers Tst NY	38½	39⅝
Bank of America	20⅞	20½
Bank of NY	52	52⅝
Beatrice Foods	22⅝	22⅝
Bendix	64⅝	64¾
Bethlehem Steel	21¼	21⅞
Boeing	35⅜	35⅝
Boise Cascade	39	39⅛
Borden	56⅝	57⅛
Borg Warner	48⅝	41⅞
Bristol Myers	66⅝	65⅞
BP	20⅝	20½
Burlington Ind	28⅝	28⅛
Burlington Nthn	81½	82
Burroughs	48⅞	47¾
Campbell Soup	46⅜	46⅞
Canadian Pacific	30⅛	30⅝
Caterpillar	45½	45⅞
Celanese	59⅝	60⅛
Central Soya	16⅛	16⅛
Chase Manhat	49⅝	50⅛
Chem Bank NY	41⅜	41½
Chrysler	16⅛	15⅞
Citicorp	33⅞	32⅞
Clark Equip	29⅛	30⅞
Coca Cola	47	48
Colgate	21¼	21
CBS	59⅜	59⅛
Columbia Gas	29⅝	29⅞
Combustion Eng	33	33⅛
Comwlth Edison	28⅜	26⅜
Cons Edison	19⅝	20
Cons Foods	41½	41¼
Cons Power	19⅝	20
Continental Grp	36⅞	36⅝
Control Data	42⅝	42⅞
Corning Glass	74⅝	74⅞
CPC Intnl	41	42
Crane	28⅝	28⅛
Crocker Int	30⅞	30⅛
Crown Zeller	30	30⅞
Dart & Kraft	67	66⅞
Deere	34⅜	34⅛
Delta Air	43⅞	44⅞
Detroit Edison	13⅝	14
Disney	61⅞	62
Dow Chemical	28⅜	28⅛
Dresser Ind	20⅞	20⅝
Duke Power	23⅝	23⅛
Du Pont	40⅛	41⅛
Eastern Air	8⅝	8⅝
Eastman Kodak	83⅝	81½
Eaton Corp	34⅛	34½
El Paso Nat Gas	20⅞	20⅛
Equitable Life	14⅝	14⅝
Esmark	58⅝	58⅞
Evans P. D.	12⅝	12⅝
Exxon Corp	30⅝	30⅝
Fed Dept Stores	44⅞	45⅜
Firestone	17⅛	17⅛
Fst Chicago	19⅜	19⅝
Fst Intrst Bncp	32⅛	32½
Fst Nat Boston	35½	36
Fst Penn Corp	4⅞	4⅞
Ford	38⅝	39
GAF Corp	14	13⅞
GTE Corp	42⅝	42⅜
Gen Dynamics	35⅜	35½
Gen Electric	98½	96½
Gen Foods	37	37⅛
Gen Mills	47	48
Gen Motors	63⅛	64¼
Gen Pub Util NY	7⅛	7⅛
Gen Tire	33⅝	34⅛
Genesco	5½	5¼
Georgia Pacific	25⅝	25⅞
Getty Oil	55⅛	56
Gillette	46½	47
Goodrich	34⅝	34⅛
Goodyear	33⅝	33⅞
Gould Inc	35⅛	35⅛
Grace	42⅜	42⅛
Gt Atltc & Pacific	8⅝	8⅞
Greyhound	20	20⅛
Grumman Corp	52⅛	53
Gulf Oil	30⅛	30½
Gulf & West	17⅛	17⅞
Heinz H. J.	37⅛	37⅛
Hercules	28⅝	28⅛
Honeywell	90⅛	94⅛
IC Inds	37	37⅞
Ingersoll	44½	44⅛
Inland Steel	27⅞	28
IBM	95⅝	95⅛
Int Harvester	4⅞	4⅞
INCO	13⅛	13⅞
Int Paper	53	53⅛
Int Tel Tel	33	32⅞
Irving Bank	44⅛	45⅞
Jewel Co	45	44⅞
Jim Walter	36⅛	37
Johnson & John	48⅛	49⅛
Kaiser Alumin	17⅛	17½
Kerr McGee	29⅛	28½
Kimberly Clark	78	79⅛
K Mart	33⅛	34⅛
Kroger	38	37½
L.T.V. Corp	13⅛	12⅞
Litton	57⅛	58
Lockheed	87½	88⅛
Lucky Stores	17½	17⅛
Manuf Hanover	41	42⅛
Manville Cp	11⅞	11⅞
Mapco	20⅛	20
Marine Midland	21⅞	21½
Martin Marietta	44⅛	44⅛
McDonnell	43⅞	43⅛
Mead	21⅛	21⅞
Merck	82⅞	83⅞
Minnesota Mng	78⅛	80⅛
Mobil Oil	25½	27½
Monsanto	83⅜	83⅛
Morgan J. P.	67⅛	67⅛
Motorola	98⅝	98⅛
NCR Corp	93⅞	93½
NL Industries	20⅞	21
Nabisco	37⅞	37
Nat Distillers	26	26⅛
Nat Med Ent	23⅛	23½
Nat Steel	21⅛	22⅞
Norfolk South	54⅝	55⅛
NW Bancorp	25⅞	26⅛
Norton Simon	25⅞	25
Occidental Pet	20⅛	21
Ogden	30	30⅛
Olin Corp	26⅛	26⅛
Owens-Illinois	29	29⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	29⅛	29⅞
Pan Am	3⅝	3⅞
Penney J. C.	43⅛	43⅛
Pennzoil	35⅛	36⅞
Pepsico	36⅛	36⅛
Pfizer	71⅛	73⅛
Phelps Dodge	30⅞	31⅛
Philip Morris	58⅛	57½
Phillips Petrol	33⅛	33⅛
Polaroid	25⅝	25½
PPG Ind	55⅞	54⅛
Proctor Gamble	107⅛	108⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	23⅛	22⅞
Raytheon	48	47⅛
RCA Corp	23⅝	23⅛
Republic Steel	16⅛	16⅞
Reynolds Ind	50⅞	50⅞
Reynolds Metal	27½	27⅛
Rockwell Int	45⅛	45⅛
Royal Dutch	36⅛	37⅛
Safeways	44⅞	44⅛
St Regis Paper	26⅞	27
Santa Fe Ind	25⅞	24⅛
SCM	30⅛	30
Schlumberger	49	50⅛
Scott Paper	21	21⅛
Seagram	77½	77⅛
Sears Roebuck	28⅝	28⅝
Shell Oil	35⅛	35⅛
Shell Trans	27	27⅛
Signal Co	37⅛	37⅛
Singer	19⅛	18⅛
Sony	14⅞	15⅛
Sth Cal Edison	35⅛	35
Southern Pacific	35⅝	35⅛
Sperry Corp	34⅛	34⅛
Std Oil Califnia	32⅛	32
Std Oil Indiana	43⅞	43⅛
Std Oil Ohio	38	37
Sterling Drug	23⅛	24
Stevens J. P.	20⅛	20⅛
Sun Comp	34	34⅛
Teledyne	146⅛	144⅛
Tenneco	34⅛	34⅛
Texaco	31⅛	31⅛
Texas East Corp	34½	33⅞
Texas Inst	138	151¼
Texas Utilities	23⅛	23
Textron	28⅝	28⅞
TWA	29	28⅛
Travelers Corp	26⅞	25⅛
TRW Inc	71⅛	73
UAL Inc	33⅛	33
Union Carbide	53⅞	50⅛
Union Oil Calif	30⅛	30⅛
Un Pacific Corp	51⅛	51⅛
Uniroyal	13⅛	12⅞
United Brands	8⅛	8⅛
US Industries	17⅞	17⅞
US Steel	20⅛	20⅞
Utd Technol	61⅛	61⅞
Wachovia	31⅛	30⅛
Warner Comms	29⅞	29⅛
Warner Lambert	28	28
Wells Fargo	29⅛	30⅛
Westinghse Elec	44⅛	44⅛
Weyerhauser	35⅞	35⅛
Whirlpool	43	43⅛
Woolworth	23⅛	23⅛
Xerox Corp	40⅞	40⅞
Zenith	14⅛	15⅛

Canadian Prices	Jan 18	Jan 17
Abitibi	20⅞	20⅛
Alcan Alumin	30⅞	30⅛
Algoma Steel	22½	22⅛
Bell Telephone	23⅞	23⅛
Cominco	58½	58⅛
Cons Bathurst	17⅛	18⅛
Gulf Oil	15⅞	15⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	15⅞	15⅛
Hudson Bay Min	18⅛	19⅛
Imasco	30⅛	30⅛
Imperial Oil	30	29⅛
Int Pipe	22½	22⅛
Mass.-Fergsn	4⅛	4⅛
Royal Trust	19⅛	19⅛
Seagram	98½	98
Steel Co	23⅞	23⅛
Thomson N 'A'	28	28
Walker Hiram	23⅞	23⅛
WCT	14⅛	14⅛

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.



APPOINTMENTS

Peter Hook to head Bowmaker

Mr Peter Hook has been appointed managing director, Bowmaker, and director, corporate finance division, Lloyds Bowmaker Finance Group.

Mr Roy Moir, formerly of Guthrie Booker Merchants International, has joined the Clothing Export Council as chief executive, menswear division.

Mr Pehr G. Gyllenhammar is to be a non-executive director of S. Pearson & Son.

Mr Neil Benson, a non-executive director of Godfrey Davis (Holdings), has been appointed deputy chairman.

Mr John Kerns, managing director, car dealership, and a member of the main board, had been made group managing director. Mr Mike Wynne, previously managing director, contract hire operation, has joined the main board, responsible for new projects.

Mr Nicholas Horsley, chairman of Northern Foods, is to serve a third year as president of the Dairy Trade Federation, the first time a president has been asked to exceed the usual two-year term. Two vice-presidents have been elected, Mr Chris Ball, managing director, Unigate Dairy Holdings, and Mr Jim McMichael-Phillips, general manager, Co-operative Wholesale Society's Milk Group.

Miss Caroline Burton, Mr Derek Allen, Mr Martyn Baker, Mr John W King and Mr O'Connell have been appointed *directors of Guardian Royal* Exchange.

Mr David Prosser is to be managing director, industrial finance within the investment department of the National Coal Board Pension Funds.

Mr Jonathan Thornton becomes deputy managing director, industrial finance; Mr Barry Southcott director, equity investment, with a responsibility for the funds' quoted ordinary share portfolios; Mr Peter Hill deputy director, equity investment; and Mr Dan Nathanson, manager gilts and treasury.

Mr Robert Maxwell, a director of SelecTV, has agreed to act as chairman. He replaces Mr Mark Shelmerdine, who has resigned as chairman and director to concentrate on London Films, of which he is chairman, though he will retain his investment in SelecTV.

£100,000 to build a room. Baron Phillips investigates

Five-star hotels lose their staying power as construction costs rise

Standing forlorn on London's South Bank, close to Blackfriars Bridge, is the shell of a hotel. It has been standing there for the best part of a decade and for years carried a huge for sale sign from Knight Frank & Rutley, estate agents.

King's Reach Hotel never made it as a commercial enterprise and the final nail was driven into its coffin six weeks ago when the Environment Secretary, then Mr Michael Heseltine, approved an application by its new owners, Sea Containers, to convert it into more than 500,000 sq ft of offices.

The King's Reach was built by the now defunct Melia-Buckley consortium in the early *1970s* when *hotel* building, aided by Government grants, was all the rage. But industry observers comment that it never had a chance.

Look, they say, at The Tower Hotel at St Katharine's Dock which, after years of struggling, is only now making a profit.

The Environment Secretary's decision to grant change of use on King's Reach, against local opposition but to the satisfaction of the owners, illustrates a big upheaval in the London and provincial hotel industry.

Today, few hoteliers are determined enough to build new properties in the capital and other big cities. Since the industry's boom days when grants were freely available to satisfy a *tidal wave of tourists*, building costs have escalated to the point when construction is almost uneconomic.

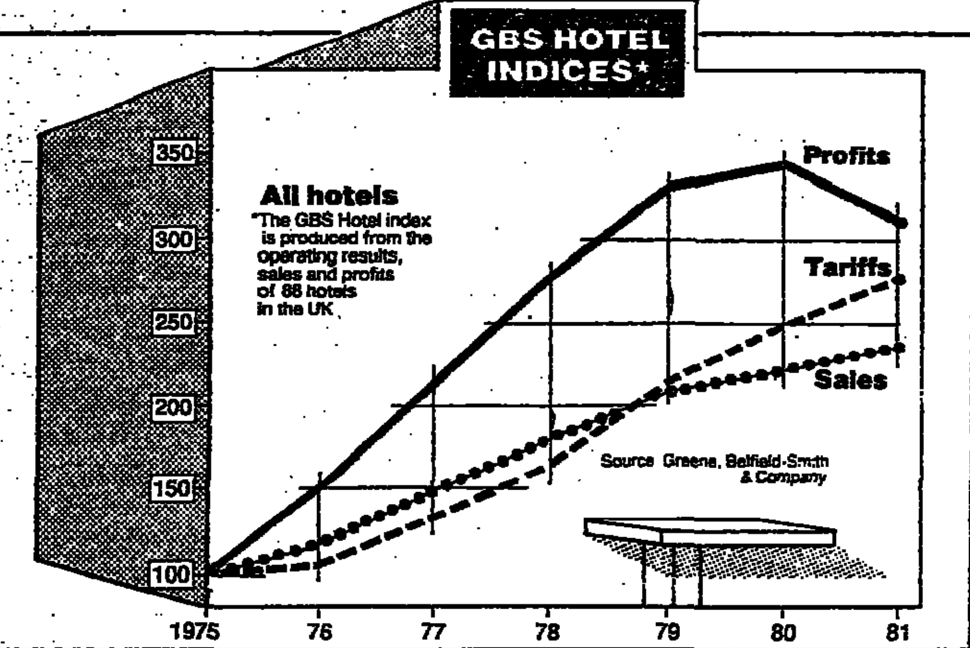
Building costs now stand at as much as £100,000 a room for a five-star hotel in central London compared with about £30,000 a room for a three-star one, Mr Nigel Sweeney of Christie & Co., the specialist hotel agents, said.

This was one of the factors which delayed development of Lyons' ambitious 10.5 acre redevelopment of its Kensington factory site next to Olympia.

Faced with these high costs it is a brave man who undertakes a big central London project.

Even outside the capital, *where costs* for a three star hotel are put at £15,000 a room, hotel groups tread cautiously

Even the mighty Hilton chain pulled out of the Castle Terrace development in the centre of Edinburgh last summer because of the high costs involved.



While there may be little new development, sales of existing properties have taken off during the last few months.

In this sense the Government was probably right to put the British Transport Hotels chain of 21 properties up for tender, according to Mr Nicholas *Lepard of consultants Greene* Belfield-Smith & Co.

Recent falls in inflation, interest rates and sterling have all contributed to a realization that the steady downward drift of profits and occupancy levels of hotels may be halted and even reversed.

The industry is becoming more optimistic and large groups such as Grand Metropolitan are experiencing a big shake-out.

It started when GM acquired the Intercontinental Hotel chain from Pan Am just over a year ago for $500m, according to Mr Lepard. Through the purchase GM extended its range of top class luxury hotels, which already included the Europa and the Brittania, in Grosvenor Square as well as more down-market properties as the Mount Royal and the Piccadilly.

GM quickly realized its range of properties was too diverse and rationalization made sense. Last January the group decided to dispose of as many as 10 hotels, but did not reveal which were to go.

As an executive put it at the time: "We are hanging out the washing and seeing what comes along."

What actually came along was quite surprising. Some 26 *of GM's provincial hotels* were snapped up by the Queens Moat Houses chain headed by Mr John Bairstow in a deal worth £30m.

The deal took the GM County Hotels division off the late Sir Maxwell Joseph's hands and more than doubled the size of Queens Moat.

Apart from the main tranche of properties acquired by Queens Moat, occasional sales have taken place since then such as the purchase of the London International by the Vaux Breweries subsidiary, Swallow Hotels, for £7.7m.

But since last winter there has been a more subtle change in the hotel market. A stronger secondary market in hotel properties has been established as some of the larger groups offload their less desirable buildings.

Many of the hotels being snapped up have been on the market, publicly or otherwise, for about a year. Recent sales in central London include the New Berners, the Mandeville, the De Vere and the Cora.

In almost every case these three-star properties are being bought by Asian groups such as Virani, the Taj, and Savora.

Virani recently acquired the Cora Hotel in Upper Woburn *Place from the Bonnington* Hotels group. According to Knight Frank & Rutley, the asking price was £1.85m but the purchase price was probably closer to £1.5m, although this has been denied.

The hotel industry is secretive about what it pays for properties. As one observer commented: "Any purchase price that actually appears in print is probably an exaggeration just in case the vendor wants to sell on."

The emergence of the secondary hotel market is something which has not been seen since before the days of the large hotel groups. Today it does not make sense for a big group with high central overheads to keep a two *or three-star property on its* books.

But to the small rising group these lower-class properties offer the chance of a good cash business that makes money.

In the provinces the pattern is different. Small country hotels are being acquired by individuals, in the main, who are entering the hotel and catering business for the first time.

But the centre of the hotel business remains firmly in the capital where, according to Mr Jonathan Bodlender of consultants Horwath and Horwath, occupancy levels show a distinct improvement.

Mr Bodlender believes the weaker pound is starting to bring Americans back to London and any upturn in their economy will benefit the hotel industry here.

In spite of the changing economic conditions there has been a radical shift in the approach to hotel-keeping and development, according to Mr Lepard.

"Hotels which are being built or remodelled today are very different from the bedroom factories of the 1970s. Now there is a concentration on providing leisure facilities to attract the weekend tourist market and the all-important conference market."

Trusthouse Forte's Posthouse chain is an excellent example of this changing approach, Mr Lepard says.

Strangely, as one of the main luxury hotel groups, Trusthouse is noticeable by its absence from agents' for sale circulars. Reports that the group is planning to dispose of a number of two and three-star establishments has been denied by the company, although a fortnight ago THF disposed of £19m worth of properties to the Mount Charlotte group.

Reports that as many as 43 properties are up for sale is wide of the mark.

Instead it would appear that between five and 10 hotels are being quietly marketed.

Buyers for the smaller hotels are almost certainly going to be from one of the Asian groups, which are regarded as a big force in the London hotel *market as they quietly establish* small chains of well-run two and three star hotels aimed at the volume end of the market.

C. Gordon Tether

Combating 'a crisis of contraction'

It is a matter for relief that the United States has now accepted that, having played a big part in engineering those processes that have brought the world to the brink of economic disaster, it ought to take the lead in organizing the urgently-needed rescue operation. But it has to be recognized that its attempt to get other countries to join it in performing a locomotive function for global economic recovery comes so late in the day that it may be able to do little more than slow the onward march of the recession.

Downward

The gravity of the situation that has now developed is illustrated by the behaviour of *international* trade. In 1981, its growth was halted for the first time in several decades. But there was much worse to come. Thus last year, a downward movement developed that accelerated as the year advanced.

Between the second and third quarters, according to the International Monetary Fund's figures, the dollar value of the exports of the industrialized world dropped by almost 11 per cent while over the first 10 months of the year both their exports and imports suffered a decline of more than a tenth.

Inevitably, there were matching contractions in the imports and exports of their trading partners *in other parts* of the world. Indeed, many of the less-developed countries there were making their own special contribution to the movement by severely cutting back purchases abroad in order to cope with the problems created by the adverse turn in their external payments fortunes.

The behaviour of the trade figures provides clear testimony that the world is now in the throes of what the Brandt Commission described in the memorandum issued after last month's meeting in Ottowa as a crisis of contraction – of production, of employment, of trade, of aid, and of credit.

As it pointed out, the natural tendency is that circumstances for countries to react with further contraction and deflation is something that ought to be strongly resisted. For if, as it put it each country retreats inwards through an impulse towards self-preservation, we shall only worsen our collective and individual condition.

Yet the fact has to be faced that it is much easier to preach such restraint than to practise it. The annual capacity of the developing countries to import has fallen by about $100,000m over the past two years as a result of the decline in their export revenues, the rise in their debt service payment and the falling-off in the inflow of private capital.

With the creditors breathing down their necks, and the international financial institutions pressing them to stabilize their economies, how can they do other than try to achieve equivalent savings in imports until their fortunes have manifestly taken a marked turn for the better?

A change of direction on the part of the pace-setting countries of the kind Washington is now belatedly calling for would obviously help to set in motion processes that could eventually reduce the almost irresistible pressures that so many countries are under to "retreat inwards."

But it will take time to make itself felt even if there is no delay in putting it into effect – which is itself far from certain.

Solutions

The stark reality that has to be faced in the interim is that as the Brandt Commission expressed it, "the magnitude of the problem the crisis of contraction is throwing up dwarfs the magnitude of the practicable solutions".

In other words, we have no assurance that, when all the available 'stops' have been pulled out – IMF quotas increased, World Bank lending liberalized, special releases made of SDRs, debt repayment obligations waived and so on – that crisis will not continue to roll on remorselessly.

The moral, surely, is that we now have to start considering "inpracticable solutions".

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abbey Unit Trust Managers, 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks.

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
85.6	58.5	American Growth	85.5	91.1e	1.58
80.1	49.8	Cmdty & Energy	69.8	74.6	2.33
47.6	40.8	UK Growth	47.5	51.4	3.79
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Capel (James) Management Ltd., 100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ.

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
164.5	122.8	Capital Fnd (22)	163.6	174.1	3.22
107.4	88.7	Income Fnd (22)	105.1	111.9	7.55
172.7	100.8	Nth Amer Fnd	172.7	183.8	1.54
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Henderson Administration, 5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex.

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
79.6	58.9	Aust Trst	66.8	71.1	3.49
81.7	48.3	Cabot S Co's Div	80.1	85.9e	8.27
73.9	61.7	Do Extra Inc.	73.0	78.8e	7.30
161.9	89.3	Am Small Co's	161.9	172.2	0.01
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
115.1	80.7	Commodity	115.1	125.7e	1.92
151.4	105.6	Do Accum	151.4	165.3	1.92
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
117.0	88.9	Financial	116.7	125.5	2.81
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Britannia Unit Linked Assurance Ltd., Moor Green, Moseley, B13 8QF.

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
101.0	100.0	Property	97.7	102.9	..
103.6	100.0	Managed	101.4	106.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
147.1	128.6	Man Fund	146.8	154.5	..
157.9	117.6	Fixed Int Fd	150.8	158.7	..
135.2	132.5	Secure Cap Fd	135.2	142.3	..
177.4	147.3	Equity Fund	177.2	186.5	..
124.2	116.1	Property Fund	124.2	130.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
187.9	142.8	Gilt Edged	..	175.6	..
346.7	304.8	Ret Annuity (29)	..	342.8	..
196.8	182.5	Immed Ann (33)	..	196.8	..
220.6	149.0	International	..	220.6	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Firm pound lifts shares

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 17. Dealings End, Jan 28. § Contango Day, Jan 31. Settlement Day, Feb 7.

The firmer pound caught dealers on the hop yesterday as share prices recovered from a nervous start prompted by the decision of the market bears to wind up their positions.

Even the disappointing interim figures from **Racal Electronics** and subsequent warning on second-half profits failed to cast a shadow. The market which had been looking for profits of £130m for the year has now downgraded the figure to around £115m. As a result the share price responded with a fall of 63p to 484p as a line of 250,000 shares came on offer at around the 480p level. Last night analysts and City institutions were making their way to the Royal Lancaster Hotel in London to pose their own questions at a seminar arranged by the group.

The rest of the electrical sector was also marked lower with **Plessey** 20p down at 602p. although **GEC** closed unchanged at 204p, after touching 194p earlier.

The *FT* Index closed 6.8 up at 621.6, wiping out all of Tuesday's fall stemming from the pound fluctuations on the foreign exchange.

Gilts also replaced earlier losses of up to £1/4 with gains of £1/8 in longs, but turnover was described as low and the Bank of England confirmed that tenders for the £750m of Treasury 2 1/2 per cent index-linked 2016 had been alloted in full. Dealings begin today.

Davy Corporation jumped 3p to 80p ahead of today's interim statement on hopes that the half-year dividend will be maintained, which puts the shares on an historic yield of more than 13 per cent. Taxable profits are expected to slump from £6.6m to between £2m and £3m.

Among blue chips **BAT Industries** led the way with a leap of 24p to 688p following our report yesterday that the shares looked cheap.

ICI continued to respond positively to Rowe & Pitman's recent upgrading with the price adding a further 8p to 378p.

Gold shares also sparkled as bullion price crossed the important $500-level first thing to $503 an ounce before closing at $496.75. Among the heavyweight producers **Gold Fields** stood out with a leap of $7 to $166 1/2. But elsewhere, the gains were limited to around $3.

The holding companies were sought after with jobbers again caught short of stock as **Middle Wits** rose £1/4 to 11£1/2 and **Barlow Rand** 24p to 644p.

On the bid front shares of little **E. Austin**, the forklift truck group, raced ahead 23p to a new high of 45p after the company announced it was in talks which could lead to an offer being made for it. The company, which last year made losses of £159,000, is currently valued at £1.9m.

Shares of the Glasgow-based textile group, **Scott & Robertson**, have leapt from 32p to a new high 43p this week following the reverse takeover of **Plastic Covers**. S & R paid £891,000 in cash and issued 2.61 million shares giving Plastic Covers 30 per cent of the group. After several years of losses a profits contribution of £521,000 will see S & R return to the black this year. **Jove Investment Trust, Baring Bros** and **Prestwich Parkerall** hold large stakes and are now reckoned to be keen to buy more. With assets of 147p, a p/b of 5 and a yield of 6 per cent they look cheap.

Also in textiles **Mellins** rebounded 13p to 163p, despite the group's assurances yesterday that it was planning only a small United Kingdom acquisition. The market is still hoping the group may be on the verge of a major trading agreement arranged by the newly appointed chairman, Mr Touker Suleyman.

Meanwhile, shares of Mr Robert Maxwell's **BPCC** advanced 5p to a new high of 105p after agreement with the the workforce to implement his plans for the group's gravure division. **SelecTV**, which has just appointed Mr Maxwell chairman, also joined in the fun with a 6p rise to 34p.

This week's newcomer **Microgen** continued to make headway with the shares adding another 20p to 368p compared with the placing price of 190p seen on Monday.

Last year's share of the year, **London & Liverpool Trust**, showed no inclination to rest on its laurels as the price rose another 24p to 401p.

Oil shares rallied from yesterday's setback caused by uncertainty over the ability of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reach agreement over pricing and production levels at this weekend's conference. **BP** rose 6p to 326p along with **Shell** 4p to 436p.

RECENT ISSUES

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

FOOTBALL: BLOW FOR ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

Liverpool put club before country

Liverpool will refuse to release any of the club's international players to tour with their countries this summer. The League champions say they need all of them for their own overseas tour, which is essential for financial reasons.

England and Scotland are the two countries who could be affected by Liverpool's decision. England, with Neal, Lee and Thompson international regulars, expect to make an announcement next month about a summer tour.

Scotland, who have Souness, Dalglish and Hansen in their team, will probably decide by the end of this week whether a proposed tour of Canada goes ahead. Wales and the Republic of Ireland, who also include Anfield players, have no plans to tour.

Liverpool's general secretary, Peter Robinson said: "It is not that we don't want to help the international sides, it is just a matter of looking after our own interests at a time when we need every penny we can get.

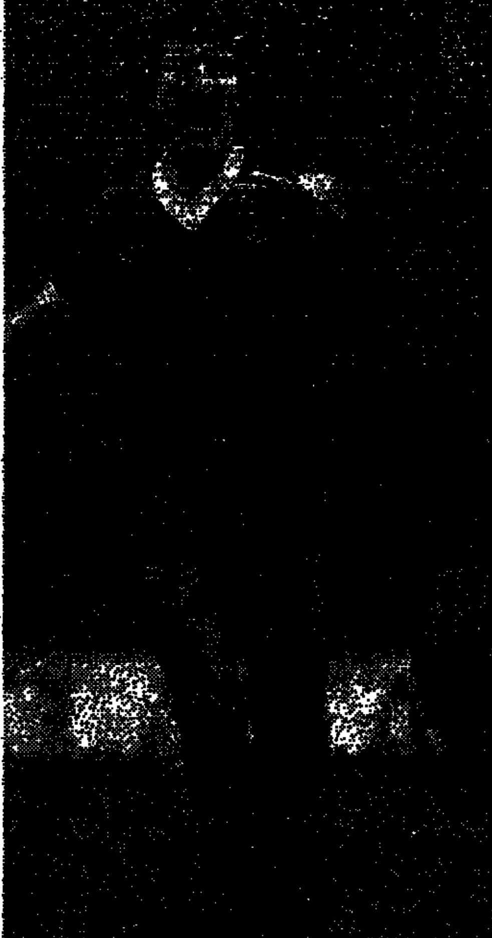
"It is the clubs after all who are the backbone of our national game and it is the clubs who develop and pay the players. Since 1960 there has been an agreement that we would release our players three summers out of four to tour with their countries. But now the FA wants the fourth as well. It is the principle we are concerned with. We feel we must retain the right to use our own players occasionally in the summer months for the benefit of the club.

"We cannot afford to turn down the offer of lucrative tours and for such trips you need all your best players." So far Liverpool have not arranged a tour, although offers are coming in.

● West Ham United's Scottish international defender, Ray Stewart, is out of action for two weeks after learning that he suffered a fractured toe at Nottingham Forest last Saturday. Stewart had a gashed instep stitched after going off in the second half at the City ground but an X-ray examination has revealed the fracture and he is now on crutches.

● Norwich City's chief coach, Mel Machin, will not face FA action over an incident during the match against Luton Town at Carrow Road last month. Luton were incensed when Machin collected the ball as it ran out of play near the end of the match, and threw it down the touchline to waste time. Norwich won 1-0. The referee Trelford Mills (Barnsley) reported the matter to the FA, who have now accepted Machin's written explanation.

● The transfer of Brighton's former Scottish under-21 international, Neil McNab, to Leeds has fallen through after a failure to agree personal terms. The midfield player had just completed a month's loan with Leeds and the clubs had agreed a fee of £65,000. McNab joined Brighton from Bolton for £220,000 three years ago.



Souness (left) and Neal: likely to be affected by Liverpool's decision

Yesterday's results

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich 1, Swansea 1; Watford 1, Luton 1.

Derby kept waiting at hearing

Derby County will learn today whether their appeal to the Football Association against a £10,000 fine imposed by the Football League has been successful. The fine came after the League management committee had decided that Derby broke rules 59 and 80 when their former player, Roy McFarland, resigned as player-manager of the third division club, Bradford City, in November to return to the Baseball Ground as team manager under Peter Taylor.

A three-man FA board inquiry met at London's Great Western Hotel to consider Derby's appeal. But after six hours, during which evidence was submitted by Bradford City and the League, the hearing was adjourned until today.

Derby claim they did not "poach" the former England centre half and his assistant at Bradford, Mick Jones, only days after Taylor had been appointed.

City's chairman, Bob Martin, dominated yesterday's proceedings with nearly five hours of evidence, leaving his Derby counterpart, Mike Watterson, Taylor, McFarland and Jones waiting until today for their turn.

The three men on the FA board are the vice chairman, Arthur McMullen, Major Alan Dobson, of the Army FA, and Leslie Mackay, of the London FA.

Jack Charlton claimed that Sheffield Wednesday were beaten by "a fluke of a goal" in their League (Milk) Cup quarter-final tie at Highbury on Tuesday night. The England international, Tony Woodcock provided the finishing touch to a 69th minute move to send Arsenal into the last four with a 1–0 win but Wednesday's manager said: "The goal came as much as a surprise to Arsenal as it did to me. It fell very unkindly for us."

The Yugoslav player, Vladimir Petrovic, provided the centre that led to Woodcock's eleventh goal of the season but, apart from that, there was little to warm the 30,000 spectators. "It was a difficult tie. We were on a hiding to nothing," Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager, said.

Neill, however, ought to be worried about the lack of punch up front, with Alan Sunderland the main culprit when it came to squandering chances.

● Bertie Bradnack, a Walsall director, has resigned after a row with the club chairman, Ken Wheldon. Mr Bradnack attended a first division match, Aston Villa v Ipswich with his grandson on the night Walsall were playing a third division game at Wigan. He said: "It was a last minute decision because my grandson wanted to go to Villa. I was not being disloyal to Walsall. Ihave always backed the chariman."

Today's fixtures

FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round: Sunderland v Chelsea (7.30).
OTHER MATCH: RAF v Wolverhampton Wanderers XI (at RAF Cosford, 2.0).

SQUASH RACKETS
Guernsey Open tournament.

A question mark over the future of Miller

The future of Burnley's manager Brian Miller is still in doubt after 29 years at Turf Moor. Miller was left behind when the side travelled to London for last night's League (Milk) cup quarter-final against Tottenham Hotspur at White Hart Lane.

Frank Casper, Burnley's coach, has taken charge of the first team, but the second division club have made no clear statement on the position of Miller who has served Burnley as player, coach and manager. The vice-chairman, Dr David Iven, said from the team's London hotel: "Frank Casper has been placed in charge of the team for tonight's match, but Brian Miller is still employed by Burnley FC."

Miller has been relieved of his duties as team manager while the board attempt to find him another position within the club. Burnley, last year's third division champions, are currently twentyfirst in the second division after winning only five of their 24 League matches.

Dobson, a former England international, and Stevenson, a former England under-23 goalkeeper, were both recalled for last night's game. Dobson returned after missing the last four matches with a heel injury and Stevenson was preferred to O'Rourke, who conceded a 100-yard, wind-assisted goal during Saturday's 3–0 defeat at Bolton. Miller travelled to London yesterday afternoon, but did not join the official Burnley party.

● Reading's leading goalscorer, Kerry Dixon, has been ordered to rest for at least a month. A Harley Street specialist yesterday confirmed that the forward, who has scored 27 goals this season and is valued at £250,000 by his club, is suffering from a pelvic strain.

Good youth cup start by Wales

Wales got their European youth cup campaign away to a triumphant start with an impressive 2-0 win over Northern Ireland in a hailstorm at Rhyl on Tuesday night. Leading 2-0 at half-time, with the promise of more to come, Wales failed to extend their lead, and their cause was not helped by a fierce storm which blanketed the ground.

Blackmore, of Manchester United, headed Wales in front after 20 minutes, and a slip by Hughes, of Leeds, the Irish goalkeeper, in failing to hold on to a drive from Pascoe of Swansea 11 minutes later, let in Allen (Chester) for a simple second.

Speak produced Northern Ireland's best effort, with a fine drive, which Dibble, Cardiff's highly-rated goalkeeper, did well to turn round a post early in the second half.

WALES: Dubble; Walts, Bodin, Morgan, Knill, Williams, Matthews, Blackmore, Allen, Pascoe, Jones, Hughes.
NORTHERN IRELAND: Hughes, Evans, Agnew, Scott, Beckett, Marks, McAdam, Speak, Stewart, Devine, Ferris, Morris.
REFEREE: J Worral (England).

Three sites attract Brighton

Mike Bamber, the chairman of Brighton and Hove Albion, is considering three possible green belt sites on which the club could build a £7 million stadium, seating 20,000. However, planning permission could take up to two years, the Brighton chief executive, Reg Morgan, said after a meeting with town council officials.

Bamber has long been critical of the facilities at the Goldstone ground, Brighton's home for 81 years. He said: "I know it will be a sad day if we leave there, but we urgently need a brand new American style stadium. The Goldstone is just not good enough. It is only up to third division standard and this is one of the reasons for our falling attendances."

Larios to leave

Saint Etienne (AFP) – Jean-Francois Larios, the French World Cup player, is to leave Saint-Etienne, the troubled French first division side, at the end of the season. His decision comes after the sacking of Robert Herbin, the manager, with who Larios, the team captain, was closely associated.

TENNIS

FORT LAUDERDALE: Women's tournament: First round: E Ekblom (Swe) bt T Lewis (US), 3-6, 6-1, 7-6; K Brasher (GB) bt D Rubin (US), 6-2, 6-3; K Stampoli (Switz) bt L Gordar (US), 2-6, 6-1, 7-5; S Foltz (US) bt A Croft (GB), 6-3, 6-2; O Bialostocky (Isr) bt S Amiach (Fr), 6-0, 6-1; J Godar (US) bt P Huber (Austria) 7-5, 3-6, 6-3; C Karlsson (Swe) bt P Murgo (It), 6-4, 6-1.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Dewsbury may have to close

Dewsbury are facing the threat of closure in the wake of Carlisle's announcement that they might have to close down. Alan Teale, the chairman of second division Dewsbury, said there were grave doubts whether they would be able to complete the season.

"We are now £40,000 in the red and are losing around £1,000 every week. The players have already accepted a cut in their expenses," Mr Teale said. This evening Dewsbury are to launch an appeal to try to save the club. Mr Teale added. "We feel Dewsbury is a Rugby League town and we hope firms and individuals will support us through this particularly bad time."

Dewsbury won the Rugby League championship 10 years ago, their last big success. Their secretary, Bernard Shooman, said the club used to rely on selling a player to balance their books but now the transfer market was stone dead. Their attendances at Crown Flatt had dropped to well below 1,000.

Dominion Insurance are to sponsor the international match between Great Britain and France at Hull on March 6 for £5,000. The Rugby League said yesterday that the money would be used for the development of the international game including additional training and coaching courses.

The agreement is an extension of Dominion Insurance's £40,000 sponsorship of the recent series against Australia. The League are hoping they will maintain their interest for the games against New Zealand in 1985 and the Australians again in 1986.

Alan Hardisty, the York coach, has resigned after a string of defeats which has left them struggling in the second division. Hardisty, the former Castleford, Leeds and Great Britain stand-off, offered his resignation after Sunday's 26-3 defeat by Salford, York's fourth in succession.

A prop for Tindall

A club record benefit cheque of £28,000 has been presented to the injured Hull prop forward Keith Tindall. He has been out of action since September with a compound fracture of his right leg. The previous record was £10,000 for the second row forward, Keith Boxall, four years ago.

IN BRIEF

British pair advance with ease

Yokahama, (AFP) – The British open champions, Martin Dew and Gillian Gilks, won easily and advanced into the mixed doubles quarter-final round of the Japanese open badminton championships here yesterday. They outclassed Torbjoern Petersson and Christine Magnusson, of Sweden, in winning 15–2, 15–2.

Thomas Kihlstrom, of Sweden, and Nora Perry, of England, the Danish open winners, also moved easily forward with a 15–6, 15–8 victory over Jian Gudliang and Zhen Yuli, of China.

Twenty pairs from eight nations are competing in the mixed doubles. A star-studded field of 120 players are taking part in the five-day contest in five categories – men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles.

Other pairs advancing to the mixed doubles quarter-final stage were Sun Zhian and Lin Ying, of China, Dipak Tailor and Jane Webster, of England, Chan Chi Choi and Army Chan, of Hongkong, Steen Fladberg and Pia Nielsen, of Denmark, Michael Tredgett and Gillian Clark, of England, and Jens Peter Nierhoff and A. Skovgaard, of Denmark.

TENNIS: José-Luis Clerc, of Argentina, won the last six games of the third set to defeat Mats Wilander, of Sweden, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1 in the opening match of the Grand Prix Masters championships in New York. Attacking throughout the final two sets, the 24-year-old Clerc overpowered the 18-year-old Wilander with his powerful top-spin ground strokes and crisp volleying.

The victory earned Clerc a match today against John McEnroe in the quarter-final round of the knockout competition in which 12 players are taking part. McEnroe, who won the Masters in 1979, drew a first-round bye along with the other top three seeds, Jimmy Connors, Guillermo Vilas, of Argentine, and Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia.

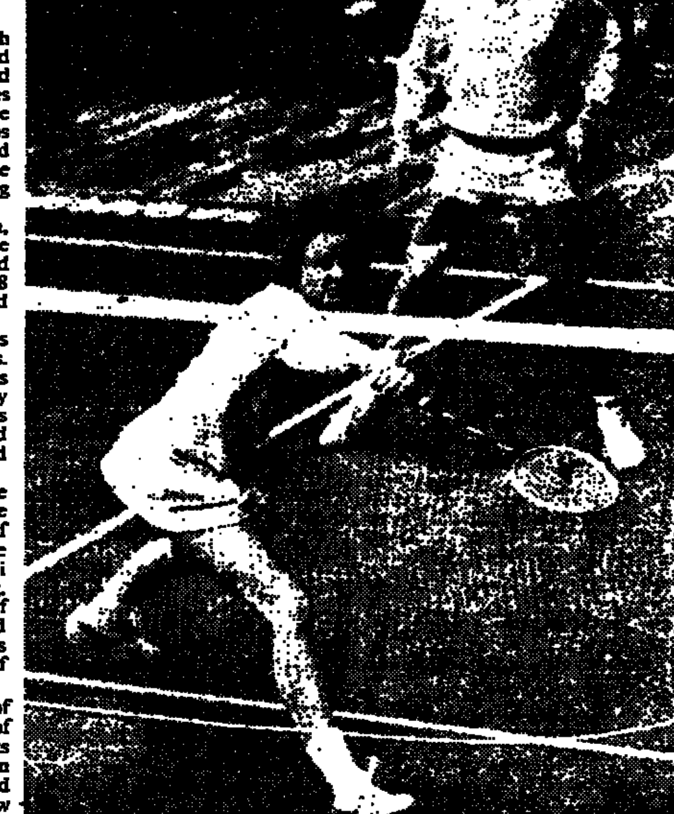
Clerc, who had won only one of five matches in two previous Masters events, squandered a 3-1 lead in the opening set when he elected to try to outduel Wilander from the baseline. Andres Gomez, of Ecuador, also advanced to the next stage in his first Masters when he recovered to beat Jose Higueras, of Spain, 0-6, 6-2, 6-4. He will meet the second-seeded Vilas today.

● New Zealand will held an unchanged team for their Davis Cup qualifying match with Denmark in Christchurch in March. It comprizes Chris Lewis, Russell Simpson, Jeff Simpson and Bruce Derlin. The non-playing captain is Jeff Robson.

CRICKET: Max Jeffrey is not to seek re-election to the chairmanship of Somerset. Aged 70, he said: "After three years as chairman I have decided not to allow my name to go forward again. I think that perhaps a younger man should do the job and whoever it is will get my full support. I shall be able to give more time to my work on the Bath Festival, the management committee and marketing committee of the TCCB."

BOXING: Sylvester Mittee, the London lightwelterweight, has retired only a fortnight before taking part in a final eliminator for the British title. Mittee, who challenged unsuccessfully for the championship in March 1981, should have met Alan Lamb, of Morecambe, in Morecambe. Lamb will probably be given a chance at the title held by Clinton McKenzie.

SNOOKER: Alex Higgins, the world champion, who lost to Bill Werbeniuk in the first round of the Lada tournament in Warrington last week, has to face him again as his first-round opponent in next week's Benson and Hedges Masters tournament at Wembley.



Winning partnership: Dew and Gilks in Yokohama

TENNIS

Borg receives top Thai service

Bangkok, (AP) – Bojrn Borg arrived in Thailand yesterday for a seven-day visit which will include meetings with Thai leaders and a royal princess as well as some exhibition tennis. The former Wimbledon champion is accompanied by his wife Marianna, his parents and coach and a young Swedish player, Joakim Nystroem.

The schedule calls for visits to the deputy prime minister and the country's supreme military commander, and an audience with Princess Chulabhorn, the youngest daughter of Thailand's popular constitutional monarchs. Borg will play several exhibition matches, including a singles match against the winner of Thailand's recent national championships, Pongkapan Pisaisamongket.

Winning is such a bore to the stay-at-home citizens of Hamburg

Success another word for failure

Bonn (Reuter) – The followers of Hamburg, the West German champions, seem to be difficult to please. When the Bundesliga resumes this weekend after the winter break Hamburg, who are at home to Nuremburg, will be defending a record unbeaten run of games.

The supporters remain unimpressed. This season attendances at the Volksparkstadion are almost 10,000 down on last season's average of 33,000. Club officials are worried by the dwindling crowds, particularly as 36,000 are needed at each game just to break even.

They are also puzzled because Hamburg's fluent attacking style, which has brought them 42 goals in 17 games, could reasonably have been expected to keep the turnstiles clicking merrily.

Although the city of Hamburg is suffering from above-average unemployment, recession alone cannot explain the mystery. The answer, many critics say, is that Hamburg are simply too good. Their supporters are stated by success and bored by their predictable winning ways.

Hamburg, two points ahead of Bayern Munich, have acquired such an air of invincibility that rival managers and players openly suggest that their amazing unbeaten run could well last for the rest of the season.

One of the missing thousands from the Volksparkstadion appears to be the national team manager, Jupp Derwall, who has largely ignored the Hamburg men as he rebuilds the West German team for the European Championship. The full back, Manfred Kaltz, the forward, Horst Hrubesch and the midfield player Felix Magath, played in the World Cup in Spain but Hrubesch and Magath have decided to retire from the international scene.

All three showed distinct signs of World Cup weariness at the beginning of the league campaign. But Hamburg proved that they have enough strength in depth to overcome such handicaps. The Borussia Dortmund trainer, Karl-heinz Feldkamp, recently suggested that the national side should consist of 10 Hamburg players, plus Karl-Heinz Rummenigge.



Derwall: 10 Hamburg players plus Rummenigge

The midfield player, Juergen Milewski, and the sweeper, Holger Hieronymus, have appeared as substitutes but neither has so far been able to secure a regular place.

Derwall may have some justification, for it is hard to pick out individuals in a Hamburg team operating more as a well-oiled functional machine than as a collection of varied talents. In the past Hamburg have relied heavily on big names. The city's greatest hero still the centre forward, Uwe Seeler, who starred for the club in the 1960s and early 1970s.

More recently they recruited Kevin Keegan and Franz Beckenbauer, arguably West Germany's greatest player ever, but the star era seems to be over. The Austrian trainer, Ernst Happel, strict disciplinarian, has preferred to mould his side into a hard-working unit and his methods have proved devastatingly effective. He relies almost exclusively on a tightly knit squad of 14 players, 12 of whom have found the net so far.

With the three World Cup players back in form – Hrubesch has recovered from a barren spell to score nine goals and Magath has scored with spectacular long-range shooting – the side are bubbling with confidence.

Paired against Dynamo Kiev in the European Cup quarter-final round, Hamburg are confident that they can do at least as well as in 1980 when they reached the final, only to lose 1-0 to Nottingham Forest.

But success, as they know, can bring its problems. Who knows how many more supporters would stay away if Hamburg became European champions?

GOLF

Ryder Cup men face Nicklaus test in 1987

Dublin, Ohio (AP)–Muirfield Villiage Golf Club, the home of Jack Nicklaus's memorial tournament, has been chosen to stage the Ryder Cup in 1987.

The competition between the United States and Great combined Britain and Eulope teams has been held 24 times with the American professionals winning 20, losing three and drawing one. "We feel there is no better challenge for the world's greatest players than Muirfield Villiage," Mark Kizziar the president of the Professional Golfers' Association, said.

It marks the fourth way in which Nicklaus has been involved in the Ryder Cup. Having played in the competition, he renovated the course at Greenbrier, West Viginia, for the 1979 matches and will captain the 1983 US team.

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Avoriaz	120	175	Good	Powder	Fair	Snow	–8
Powder on hard base							
Cervinia	60	220	Good	Crust	Good	Cloud	–6
High winds close lifts							
Crans-Montana	60	140	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	–13
New snow on good base							
Davos	130	220	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	–8
Windy on higher slopes							
Flaine	110	250	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	–7
Poor visibility in driving snow							
Isola 2000	88	120	Fair	Fairy	Good	Clear	–1
Bare patches on south facing slopes							
Kitzbühel	20	150	Good	Varied	Poor	Fine	–4
Upper slopes well prepared							
Niedereau	40	110	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	0
New snow on good base							
St. Anton	70	180	Good	Fair	Good	Fine	+2
Good skiing everywhere							
Saas-Fee	70	100	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	–1
New snow on good base							
Sauze d'Oulx	15	110	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud	–3
Skiing good above 2000 metres							
Val d'Isère	95	140	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	–8
Extreme avalanche danger							
Verbier	35	150	Good	Powder	Fair	Cloud	–3
New snow on good base							
Villars	55	95	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	–
Powder on hard base							
Wengen	45	110	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	–4
Superb skiing throughout							
Zermatt	60	140	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	–6
Excellent skiing everywhere							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Upper runs-complete, wide cover of new snow with icy patches. Middle runs-complete. Surface icy. Lower slopes-complete. New snow with ice patches. Vertical runs: 1,800ft. Hill roads: clear. Main roads: clear. Snow level: 1000ft.
Glenshee: Upper runs: some complete new snow on a firm base. Lower slopes-limited nursery areas. New snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 1,400ft. Hill roads: slight snow. Main roads: clear. Snow level 2,000ft.
Glencoe: Upper runs-complete. Wide cover of new snow on a hard base. Lower slopes-complete. New snow on a hard base. Vertical runs: 1,400ft. Hill roads: clear. Main roads: clear. Snow level: 2,000ft.
Lecht: Upper and middle runs-complete. New snow on a hard base. Lower slopes-ample nursery areas new snow on a hard base. Vertical runs: 600ft. Hill roads: clear. Main roads: clear. Snow level: 2,000ft.
Forecast for Thursday: Cairngorm, Glenshee and Lecht will be dry with few bright or sunny intervals. Glencoe, mainly cloud with a little drizzle at times. All areas will have strong westerly winds and a freezing level of 4,500ft.

Austria

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpbach	33	105	–	–	–2
Axamer-Lizum	–	85	–	–	–1
Badgastein	25	150	–	–	0
Berwang	75	105	–	–	–2
Brand	30	120	–	–	–1
Igls	10	50	–	–	–1
Ischgl	90	180	–	–	0
Lech-Zurs/Arlb'g		120	220	–	–
					–2
Lermoos	30	155	–	–	–2
Lienz/Osttirol	0	110	–	–	–2
Mayrhofen	70	130	–	–	–1
Mitterbach	30	140	–	–	–2
Obergurgl	135	165	–	–	–3
Obertauern	140	260	–	–	–2
Saalbach	95	210	–	–	–1
Schruns	20	170	–	–	–2
Seefeld	70	100	–	–	–1
Serfaus	70	170	–	–	–2
Soll	40	130	–	–	–2
Wildschönau	40	110	–	–	–1

Norway

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Finse	–	160	Good	–	–8
Geilo	–	80	Good	–	–5
Gol	–	70	Good	–	–10
Lillehammer	–	80	Vrd	–	–10
Norefjell	–	75	Good	–	–4
Oslo	–	50	Good	–	–4
Rjukan	–	60	Good	–	–6
Voss	–	220	Good	–	–4

Italy

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Adatone	5	25		–	
Bardonecchia	10	100		–	
Bormio	35	200		–	
Canazei	40	100		–	
Claviere	100	140		–	
Cortina	0	100		–	
Corvara	15	230		–	
Livigno	90	170		–	
Macugnaga	10	320		–	
Madesimo	60	200		–	
Madonna di C	15	230		–	
San Martino	30	110		–	
Selva	20	90		–	
Sestriere	80	110		–	
Vipiteno	10	130		–	

SKIING

Read sets the pace in training

Kitzbühel, (Reuter)–Ken Read of Canada clocked the fastest time on the 3.5 Kilometre Hahnenkamm course yesterday in the first training run for tomorrow's men's world cup downhill race.

Read's time of two mins 7.76 sec was four sec slower than the winning time of Steve Podborski, here last year a reflection of the difficult conditions and the need to get the feel of this tough course.

One always approaches the 'Streif' with a great deal of respect, Franz Klammer of Austria three times winner between 1975 and 1977, said.

The upper reaches of the course were reported in good condition after intensive work yesterday when the snow was hardened by spraying it with water which penetrated and turned to frost. But the lower reaches were still a little soft, some competitors said.

Niether Klammer nor Podborski were among the first 15 yesterday, but there will be two more timed practice runs today for Friday's race, which is a substitute for a cancelled run in Wengen, Switzerland, last weekend.

Heavy snowfall and thick fog caused the cancellation of practice at Megevem France, yesterday for the weekend's three world cup ski events, the organizers said.

SPORTS COUNCIL

Grant increased by £3m

Neil Macfarlane, the Minister for Sport, announced yesterday that, subject to Parliamentary approval, the Sports Council's grant for 1983/4 would be £26,030,000 plus a further £1m allocated specifically for Merseyside.

"The significant increase over the grant of £22,760,000 (plus £1m for Merseyside) for 1982/3 demonstrates in a most positive manner the increasingly important role the Government sees for sport and recreating in today's society," Mr Macfarlane said.

"This role is also recognized by Government financial support for sport and recreation through other channels. Duringf the current financial year almost £30m will be spent by the Department of the Environment through its Urban Programme on sport and recreation schemes in deprived inner-city areas. Derelict land grant is also available for schemes to reclaim land intended for recreational use, and schemes worth over £3m have been approved so farin this financial year."

The Minister said he had made two further supplementary grants to the Sports Council this financial year, one in December of £2.5m and one this month of £1.75m. This money was earmarked for schemes such as hard play kick-about areas and multi-use artificial surfaces in deprived inner-city areas.

FOR THE RECORD

BADMINTON

YOKOHAMA: Men's Singles: Eliminating Round: C Thomsen (Denmark) bt T Kaburagi (Jap) 15-8, 18-14; M Butler (Can) bt G Carlsson (Swe) WO. Mixed Doubles Second Round: M Dew and G Gilks (Eng) bt I Pettersson and C Magnusson (Swe), 15-2, 15-2; D Tailor and A Webster (Eng) bt T Tsuji and J Tokunaga (Jap); M Tredgett and G Clark (Clark (Eng) bt B Hadibowo and Ivana Lie Ing Hoa (Indo) 17-16, 12-15, 17-15; T Kihlström (Swe) and N Perry (Eng) B Jian and Zhen (China) 15-6, 15-8.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Boston Celtics 130, Indiana Pacers 128; Philadelphia 76ers 98, Cleveland Cavaliers 90; San Antonio Spurs 143, Denver Nuggets 124; Houston Rockets 100, Washington Bullets 98.
EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' cup: Men: Quarter-final: Scavolini Pesaro (It) 102, Hapoel Ramat-Gan (Isr) 87; MAFC Budapest 83, Asvel Villeurbanne (Fr) 100.
KARAC CUP: Quarter-final: Red Star Belgrade 93 CSP Limoges (Fr) 82.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Cambridge University 25, RAF 10; Oxford University 13, The Army 22.

CRESTA RUN

MARSDEN CUP: 1, P Letscha (Switz), 172.70; 2, N Bibbia (It), 176.22; 3, U A Nater (Switz), 177.82; 4, U E Schwarzenbach (Switz), 178.11; 5, J R A Freeland (GB), 180.87; 6, S Trotter (GB), 184.57.

CYCLING

ROTTERDAM: Six-day race: Fifth day: 1, J Raas (Neth) and G Frank (WG), 368 pts; 2, D Clark and D Allan (Aust), 3, R Pijnen (Neth) and G Braun (WG), 277.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 3, St Louis Blues 1; Washington Capitals 4, Philadelphia Flyers 1; New York Islanders 8, Hartford Whalers 1; Montreal Canadiens 7, Calgary Flames 2; Vancouver Canucks 3, New York Rangers 3; Edmonton Oilers 3, Los Angeles Kings 3.

RUGBY UNION: SERVICES FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Army await reinforcement

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Oxford University..........13
Army..........22

Circumstances have changed for the Army since they were runners-up in last season's services championship. Their formation has undergone significant change since they lost to the RAF, the current champions, last April, and at Iffley Road yesterday they were still several players short of their strongest available side for this season's championship, which begins with their game against the Royal Navy on March 12.

What the Army had, however, was good enough to beat a lackadaisical Oxford University side by two goals, a try and two penalty goals to a try, a penalty and two dropped goals. For MacNeill, perhaps, there was the excuse of playing three games in five days – for Ireland against Scotland on Saturday and for Oxford against Edinburgh University on Monday – but he was by no means lacking in his endeavours.

The Army had problems putting their game together in the first half but at least they were looking to run the ball. After the interval the passes stuck, the support from the likes of Christopher and Davies grew and the Army made hay in the wintry sunshine.

Davies, a Sergeant Instructor in the Physical Training Corps, has been appointed captain of the team, I should add, rather than making the step into the commissioned ranks – which may be a shrewd move by the Army since it will keep him in their ranks rather than in Llanelli's, whom they will play next month and for whom Davies appeared over Christmas.

Oxford started promisingly and then faded into anonymity. They had lost five Blues from the programmed side yet their passing of the ball was so ill-timed as to make Crowe, their captain until the election tonight of a successor, embark on a series of frustrated runs himself late in the game. There were exceptions to the general malaise: the hooker, Webster, played well in the tight and covered like an extra flanker, and Searle, until withdrawn to the wing when Miller went off injured, played diligently.

Dropped goals by MacNeill and Barnes, against a penalty by Hitchcock, gave Oxford a tenuous 6-3 lead at half-time. Hitchcock added another penalty and converted tries by Davies and Johnson. Davies earned his score in support of Johnson's run, snappy handling put Noel-Smith over for an unconverted try, and Johnson's own score came from a curving run after Hitchcock had opened the defence.

MacNeill kicked a short-range penalty for Oxford before the replacement, Rosier, came on with six minutes left for his first appearance in the senior side. He won his first lineout and scored his side's try from a tapped penalty. So someone, at least, was happy in Oxford's ranks.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: [illegible]

ARMY: [illegible]

Cambridge confound the RAF

By Peter Marson

Cambridge University......25
Royal Air Force..........10

The Royal Navy and the Army are to meet Cambridge University at Grange Road and at Aldershot quite soon. Before they take the field, however, both sides could do worse than ponder the Royal Air Force's dilemma at Cambridge yesterday.

With a wintry sun casting long shadows, the going was near perfect as the Services champions surreptitiously seized the initiative, and without seeming to indulge in over-acting, became so dominant during the first half hour that they coasted to a lead of 10 points.

Yet, in the lull before half-time and in a grand opening to the second half afterwards, the university slipped into gear and won comfortably by three goals, a try, and a penalty goal, to a try, and two penalty goals.

The Services champions were so shaken by this sudden shift in balance that their equilibrium suffered, and in this period when the traffic was in one direction only Cambridge sometimes confounded themselves. They became over-confident and careless, but the Royal Air Force were thankful because they could easily have been given a hiding. The RAF will have to rethink their game and lay greater emphasis on defence.

This revealed itself in a slick dummy, and the wraith-like running of Andrew, who threaded his way through countless RAF blue shirts to score Cambridge's third and last try.

The RAF could conceivably retain their title in the forthcoming inter-Services tournament. After all, there were some notable absentees yesterday: no Bate, a veritable match winner as a runner from full back, and as a place kicker. N Orwin in the engine room, and no Worrall, Whitcombe or Still, a proven No 8.

Stevenson scored the RAF's try and Cairns landed two penalty goals. The university's points were scored by Bailey, O'Brien, Morrison and Andrew, who scored tries and Andrew landed two conversions and a penalty goal.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: *A K R Hampel (Marlborough and Downing); *S T Smith (King Edward VI, Lichfield, and Magdalene); *T O'Brien (Bradford GS and Jesus) T Patterson-Brown (Glenalmond and Magdalene), *M D Bailey (Ipswich and Corpus Christi, captain); *C R Andrew (Barnard Castle and St John's) R Sanders (King's Macclesfield and Queens'); J Charlton (Sir William Turner's Redcar and Pembroke) P Green (Kent College and Trinity Hall) *R C Bailey (Lancaster RGS and Fitzwilliam); C Avis (Bradford GS and Fitzwilliam rep D Hitchcock, Monmouth and Pembroke), W M C Stileman (Wellington College and Selwyn) C F Ewbank (Felsted and St John's), J Morrison (Glenalmond and Pembroke); *A J Macklin (Felsted and St John's).

ROYAL AIR FORCE: Cpl P Ahern (Newton); Cpl N Coyne (Brize Norton), Sgt D Charnock (Brize Norton), FO D Warby (Brize Norton), SAC P Russell (Honington); S Cairns (Innsworth) Cpl A Grogan (Innsworth); Jnr Tech G Stevenson (Abingdon), Cpl M Wheeler (St Athan), Cpl G Cranford (Newton); Flt Lt M Copcoat (Wroughton), FO N Gillingham (Newton, captain) Sgt C Raynor (Binbrook) Flt Lt G Thomas (West Drayton; Cpl A Lewis (Stafford)

REFEREE: Mr K Hart (Eastern Counties)

Tomes unwanted by his district

By Iain Mackenzie

The South of Scotland selectors have omitted one British Lion and a potential Lion from their team to meet the Anglo Scots at Melrose on Saturday week in the match which will decide the Inter District championship. Alan Tomes, the Lion who wore the number five jersey for Scotland against Ireland last weekend, is out of favour with the district selectors and John Rutherford, the Selkirk outside half and likely challenger to Ollie Campbell for a place in the national side in New Zealand, is not yet fit after injury. Rutherford will not be considered for Scotland's match against France on February 5.

The South, who have won the championship outright more often than the other four districts put together, will be unchanged from the team which beat Edinburgh last month, provided there are no Scottish league first division programme on Saturday. Consequently Alistair Campbell, who plays number eight for Hawick, will have his second game as lock partner to Derek Turnbull.

The decision to keep faith with a winning team means that Tomes, who has been capped 31 times by Scotland, is in the mortifying position of being passed over in favour of an uncapped member of his own club who does not even normally play in the second row. Furthermore Turnbull, Tomes's club partner and another uncapped man, is considered good enough to keep his place.

The irony is that Tomes, although born in Hawick, has spent half his life in Gateshead and is eligible for the Anglo Scots. With the London Scot, Alistair McHarg, nearing his fortieth birthday and in the last stages of his representative career, Tomes might have been more appreciated south of the border where choice is limited.

South of Scotland: P Dods (Gala); K Robertson (Melrose), A Cranston (Hawick), J Renwick (Hawick), R Baird (Kelso); G Gass (Hawick), R Laidlaw (Jedforest, captain); J Aitken (Gala), C Deans (Hawick), R Cunningham (Gala), D Turnbull (Hawick), A Campbell (Hawick), J Jeffrey (Kelso), D Leslie (Gala), I Paxton (Selkirk).

Golding out of Welsh squad

Owen Golding, the Cardiff flanker, who was given only 10 minutes to prove his ability during the Welsh trial on Saturday, has been left out of the squad preparing for the international match against England on February 5. Other surprising omissions are the Cardiff prop, Jeff Whitefoot, Pontypool's Steve Jones, Gareth John (Swansea) and Terry Shaw (Newbridge).

SQUAD: R Ackerman (London Welsh), G Bowen (South Wales Police), E T Butler (Pontypool), M Dacey (Swansea), M Davies (Swansea), W G Davies (Cardiff), [illegible] (Llanelli), W James (Aberavon), S T Jones (Pontypool), R Moriarty (Swansea), R Norster (Cardiff), J Perkins (Pontypool), A Phillips (Cardiff), D Pickering (Llanelli), G Price (Pontypool), C Rees (London Welsh), A T Rees (Neath), D S Richards (Swansea), M Ring (Cardiff), G Roberts (Swansea), J Squire (Pontypool), I Stephens (Bridgend), S Sutton (South Wales Police), J Thomas (Maesteg), K Thomas (Llanelli), M Titley (Bridgend), M Wyatt (Swansea).

Mourie's Paris date

Paris (AFP) – The New Zealand captain Graham Mourie will captain the Paris University Club (PUC) in a French league match here on Sunday.

Latest merit tables

London Division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Harlequins	1	1	0	0	27	7	100
London Scottish	7	5	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosslyn Park	6	5	0	1	119	50	83.33
London Irish	6	4	0	2	84	77	66.66
Blackheath	7	3	1	3	92	77	50.00
London Welsh	5	2	0	3	65	64	40.00
Wasps	5	2	0	3	60	88	40.00
Met Police	3	1	0	2	41	45	33.33
Saracens	4	1	0	3	33	73	25.00
Richmond	6	0	0	6	31	97	0.00

Midlands Division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Leicester	6	6	0	0	145	66	100
Coventry	8	7	0	1	184	76	87.50
Moseley	7	4	1	2	151	75	64.28
Bedford	7	3	1	3	111	87	50.00
Northampton	5	2	0	3	84	73	40.00
Nottingham	6	2	0	4	99	106	33.33
Birmingham	4	1	0	3	22	68	25.00
Nuneaton	5	1	0	4	38	141	20.00
Rugby	6	0	0	6	48	191	0.00

Northern Division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sale	4	4	0	0	79	19	100
Orrell	7	6	0	1	115	35	85.71
Gosforth	7	5	0	2	98	79	71.43
West Hartlepool	3	2	0	1	28	25	66.67
Wakefield	8	5	0	3	115	85	62.50
Waterloo	5	3	0	2	48	46	60.00
Liverpool	6	3	0	3	72	69	50.00
Vale of Lune	8	4	0	4	103	112	50.00
Sheffield	4	2	0	2	31	41	50.00
Otley	8	4	0	4	88	118	50.00
Roundhay	7	3	0	4	104	91	42.85
Broughton Park	6	2	0	4	61	104	33.33
Harrogate	7	2	0	7	77	108	28.57
Fylde	4	1	0	3	53	86	25.00
Northern	7	0	0	7	31	91	0.00

South and West division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Plymouth	4	3	1	0	45	28	87.50
Bristol	3	2	0	1	40	40	66.66
Bath	2	1	0	1	25	18	50.00
Camborne	3	1	1	1	34	38	50.00
Gloucester	3	1	0	2	31	36	33.33
Exeter	3	0	0	3	9	43	0.00

OLYMPIC GAMES: DELEGATES MEET IN LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles pros and cons

Los Angeles (Reuter) – The International Olympic Committee will set up a joint working group with football officials to discuss a proposal to allow professionals to play in the football tournament of the Olympic Games here next year. The IOC executive board, who began a four-day meeting here on Tuesday, appointed four members of FIFA to the working group who will discuss eligibility rules for players.

Monique Berlioux, the IOC director, said the first meeting of the group would be in Lausanne on February 14. There are also proposals to allow highly paid tennis players to compete in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. Mrs Berlioux said a working group would be set up, if necessary, to discuss this issue.



Mrs Berlioux: problems

The IOC are keen to broaden the scope of the Olympic football tournament and FIFA have drawn up proposals to allow professionals to take part in the games so long as they have not played in the World Cup and have no commitments to endorse sportswear products.

Eastern European countries had been expected to oppose the FIFA proposals. Mrs Berlioux confirmed that there was concern among some board members over the introduction of professional players into the tournament.

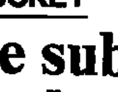
FIFA are not happy about preparations for the football tournament. The latest suggestion from the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee has the tournament split between two grounds on the west coast and two on the east of the United States.

The two on the east are the university sites of Harvard, near Boston, and that of Washington DC; on the west they are the university sites of Stanford, near San Francisco, and at Pasadena, scene of the annual Rose Bowl American football final.

The FIFA vice-president, Artemio Franchi, of Italy, said: "It's a compromise solution which only goes halfway towards satisfying us." First of all they offered us four stadiums on the west coast, three of which were not suitable. Then the organizing committee suggested four grounds on the east coast for all games leading up to and including the quarter-finals with the semis and final to be staged at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena. Now we have some kind of compromise."

The latest proposal means that all matches leading up to the quarter-final stage will take place in the four listed stadiums; the quarter-final games will be split between Stanford and Pasadena, the latter also staging the semi-final round, final and third-place play-off. That would mean a total of 11 games at the Rose Bowl, which has a capacity of 104,698

Justice for Thorpe



Los Angeles, (Reuter) – Replicas of the two gold medals confiscated from Jim Thorpe, the American athlete after the 1912 Olympic Games, in Stockholm were given to his family yesterday – after 70 years.

Thorpe was hailed as the greatest athlete of his time when he won the Olympic decathlon and pentathlon title. But after he had returned home a national hero, the United States sports authorities learned he had played professional baseball and in 1913 stripped him of his Olympic titles and ordered him to hand back his medals.

Thorpe died in poverty in 1953. In 1973 the American Atheletic Union decided his baseball earnings could be considered legitimate expenses and restored his amateur status.

Housing of athletes 'too costly'

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

A furious behind-the-scenes dispute has broken out among delegates from 150 countries over the cost of housing and feeding athletes at the Olympic Games, which start here at the end of July next year.

Reports indicate that it will cost each country 45 dollars (some £29) a day to house and feed an athlete after he or she has taken up residence on the main Olympic villages. Many African delegates say the cost is too high.

In the last Olympics in Moscow the cost of food and lodging per day for athletes was approximately 25 dollars. Some delegates, realizing that inflation may have increased costs, say they cannot afford more than 30 dollars per athelete.

All this week the national committees have been discussing housing and training conditions. Some delegates have suggested that the 45 dollar ceiling should be scaled down depending on the size of the country and the size of their team.

The international Olympic Committee have already decided that individual national teams should not be split up between villages.

HOCKEY

Pouncy the substitute helps Offord catch up

By Sydney Friskin

Oxford University..........2
Teddington..........2

If games lasted only 10 minutes few sides could live with Teddington. But London League matches are played over 70 and the visitors, true to form, failed to hold the 2-0 advantage the had built over Oxford University.

Teddington overran Oxford in the early exchanges and within two minutes Camburn scored after chasing a free hit from outside the circle. The goalkeeper, facing up to the shot, tried to kick but missed, thus allowing the ball to roll over the line. In the next five minutes or so both Hicks and Williams missed easy chances for Teddington, although Monks once went close for Oxford.

Everything seemed to be going well for Teddington. They increased their lead through Camburn, who had an easy task after the Oxford goalkeeper had come charging out in a vain attempt to cut off Mayo's pass from the left. Oxford, with four men in the middle line, were not marking their opponents too closely and nearly fell further in arrears just before the interval when Camburn failed to put his stick to another fine pass from the left, this time by Williams.

After the interval Oxford, inspired by Pouncey, who replaced Rudden, were transformed. In the fifthteenth minute Pouncey surprised the Teddington defence by leading an attack and testing the goalkeeper with a fierce shot. The rebound led to a scramble and Swallow scored. The Marlborough combination had struck again.

From that moment Teddington, although they had a couple of chances to score, were in difficulties resisting Oxford's challenge. The game was interrupted by a strangely playful dog, who seemed to sense that Teddington were under pressure and needed assistance.

Play was restarted with an on-side bully and shortly after that Gordon, who had a superb game for Oxford, ran through the defence, eluded the goalkeeper, but was obstructed by a defender, whereupon the umpire awarded Oxford a penalty stroke which was converted by Stevenson.

If Teddington had retained their lead they would have moved into the top 10 by the one point kept them in eleventh place behind Hampstead.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: D H Brown (Magdalen CS and Lincoln); N Saunders-Davies (Leys School and Christ Church), *J Gordon (Kingston GS and Lincoln, capt), P Rudden (Magdalen CS and Hertford, sub C Pouncey, Marlborough and Wycliffe), *N Stevenson (Thornton and St Benet's Hall), P Keohane (Chatham House and Lincoln), *J Mallinson (Wellington and University), M Swallow (Marlborough and University), T Monks (Tasmania University and St John's), *M Robinson (Framlingham and Lincoln), *C Lawless (St Edward's and Christ Church).

TEDDINGTON: N Campling; H Szwiraso, A Chestnut, A Tyrrell, T Beer, C Hicks, J Middleton (capt), P Oliver, C Camburn, B Williams, M Mayo.

Umpires: M Martin and B Moore (Southern Counties) *A Blue.

TABLE TENNIS

England's leading lady set for her closing act

By A Special Correspondent

The last lap of the wonderful career of Jill Hammersley-Parker, who is regarded by many as the finest woman player England has ever produced, begins with the opening of the Welsh Open championships, sponsored by Norwich Union, at the Nation Sports Centre, Cardiff, today.

Mrs Hammersley-Parker, a former European champion, has won the English national title a record seven times. Now, at the age of 31, and after two months' rest, she is back in the limelight, for her final season of full-time competition.

She joins the field for the leading event on the British calendar and then takes part in the European top twelve championships at Cleveland early next month.

Mrs Hammersley-Parker has won both the Welsh and the top twelve events before and, if she could win again, it would be a fitting finish for one of the best liked and most skilful defensive players of all time.

She is the top seed at Cardiff because the only woman ranked above her in Europe, Bettine Vriesekopp, of the Netherlands, is not playing, and she will also be helped by the late withdrawal of the second seed, Ann-Christin Hellman, the Swedish number one. It is difficult however, to predict the outcome of her likely semi-final with the attacking Hungarian, Gabriella Szabo, the woman who defeated Mrs Hammersley-Parker in the 1979 world championships.





Mrs Hammersley-Parker: in her last season

Desmond Douglas, England's leading man, is the second seed but has a tough draw in a field containing eight of Europe's ten leading players. Douglas, also a former holder, is likely to meet the one-time European champion, Gabor Gergely, in the quarter-finals, the former world champion Stellan Bengtsson, in the semi-finals, and should he make it to the final, his likely opponent is Europe's man of the moment, Maikael Appelgren, the young Swede who won the European top twelve titles in one season.

Douglas and Mrs Hammersley-Parker will be hoping to lead England to success in the team events which start today. The men are expected to meet the holders and favourites, Hungary, at the semi-finals stage.

RACING

Crown takes French air as part of Lincoln preparation

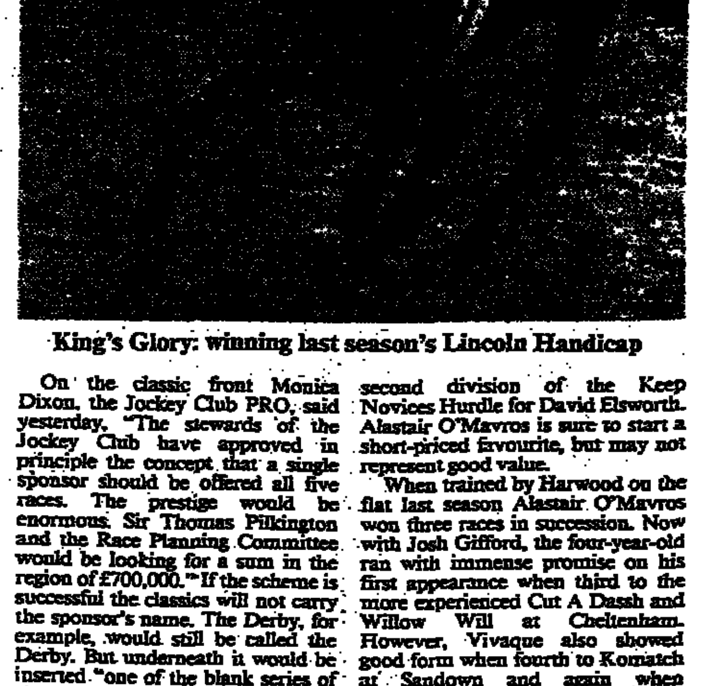
By Michael Seely

Flat racing news momentarily held the stage yesterday when the weights were published for the William Hill Lincoln Handicap. And it has also been confirmed that the Jockey Club are seeking a single sponsor who will be prepared to subsidise all five classics.

The weights for the first major handicap of the 1983 season are headed by Guy Harwood's pair, Criterion and Hays who have been allotted 10st 5lb and 10st 1lb, respectively. The Pulborough trainer also has Big Pal engaged in the race.

Hard news about plans is difficult to come by as most of our trainers are besporting themselves in various corners of the globe. Harwood is skiing in Switzerland and his brother-in-law and assistant trainer, Geoff Lawson, had gone shooting yesterday. Last year's winner, King's Glory has been given 7st 9lb. He has been sold and is now in Miami. But so too is his trainer, Philip Mitchell, who is trying to persuade the new owners to send the horse back to this country to be trained for the race.

Because of the uncertainty about running plans the betting takes a wide range. The Tote have bracketed Crown and Even Banker together as their joint favourites at 16-1. Ladbroke's have Rare Gift and Barooq as their first choices in the market at the same price. The sponsors, Hills, on the other hand, take a different view in installing Pulse Rate and Chris's Lad at the head of affairs, also at 16-1.



King's Glory: winning last season's Lincoln Handicap

To try and analyse the chances of the leading fancies at this early stage would be a pointless exercise. No horse is likely to win the Lincoln unless he has undergone a thorough preparation or is fit from hurdling, as are Pulse Rate and Rare Gift. Crown is sure to be a live candidate. This consistent four-year-old won four races for the Yorkshire trainer Charlie Booth last season. He started his campaign with a successful visit to Cagnes-sur-Mar and then landed a gamble in a seven-furlong handicap at Doncaster the same afternoon that King's Glory won the Lincoln.

Booth said yesterday, "Crown does not look too badly treated with 7st 10lb and I am seriously considering training him for the race. I am taking some horses to the south of France again this winter. Crown will not be among them but I could give him a preparatory race at Saint-Cloud in the middle of March." In point of fact, Crown appears to have his fair share of weight – for example he is set to meet Nioulargo on 12lb and four lengths worse terms than when the pair finished second and third in the Britannia Stakes at Royal Ascot. But fitness is a paramount consideration and Crown also acts well in soft ground.

On the classic front Monica Dixon, the Jockey Club PRO, said yesterday, "The stewards of the Jockey Club have approved in principle the concept that a single sponsor should be offered all five races. The prestige would be enormous. Sir Thomas Pilkington and the Race Planning Committee would be looking for a sum in the region of £700,000." If the scheme is successful the classics will not carry the sponsor's name. The Derby, for example, would still be called the Derby. But underneath it would be inserted "one of the blank series of classics".

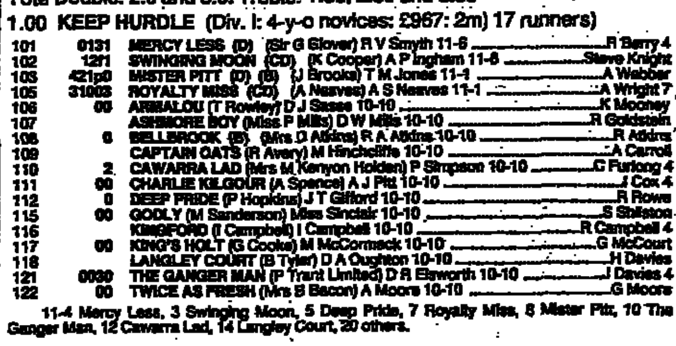
It is no good the purist bewailing that the fact that the classics are now on the market. In these hard times the industry must do all it can to help itself and this proposal is another step in the right direction.

At Lingfield this afternoon Vivaque is fancied to win the second division of the Keep Novices Hurdle for David Elsworth. Alastair O'Mavros is sure to start a short-priced favourite, but may not represent good value.

When trained by Harwood on the flat last season Alastair O'Mavros won three races in succession. Now with Josh Gifford, the four-year-old ran with immense promise on his first appearance when third to the more experienced Cut A Dassh and Willow Will at Cheltenham. However, Vivaque also showed good form when fourth to Komatch at Sandown and again when occupying the same position behind Primrolla at Cheltenham.

Also on the Surrey course, Tim Forster can land a double with Double Bass and Ballyross. Double Bass has won two of his three races this season and should be capable of giving 3 lb to Glitter Star in the Turret Handicap Hurdle.

Lincoln Handicap weights



(1m straight course) Criterion 4-10-5, Hays 4-10-1, MacMillion 4-8-7, Majestic Star 6-8-7, Nioulargo 4-8-12, Chris's Lad 4-8-12, Crossways 4-8-10, Rare Gift 4-8-10, Winter Words 4-8-8, Felthorpe Mariner 4-8-4, Miramar Reef 6-8-4, Worlingworth 4-8-4, Corn Street 5-8-4, Paperetto 4-8-2, Cordite Spear 4-8-2, Pravali 4-8-1, Steeple Bell 7-8-0, Cardinal Flower 6-7-11, Precis 4-7-10, Steel Venture 4-7-10, Ring Bidder 5-7-10, Crown 4-7-10, Barooq 4-7-10, Basil Boy 4-7-10, Mighty Fly 4-7-9, Benfen 4-7-9, King's Glory 5-7-9, Mydrone 4-7-8, The Ripleyite 4-7-8, Even Banker 4-7-8, Mailman 4-7-8, Gambling Lord 4-7-8, Ben Jarrow 4-7-8, Seven Hearts 7-7-8, Bealeigh 5-7-7, High Pitched 4-7-7, Pulse Rate 7-7-7, Cap Of Freedom 4-7-7, Airship 5-7-7, Haven Cool, 7-7-6, O.I. Oyston 7-7-6, Socks Up 6-7-5, Mellesa Jane 5-7-5, Hillsdown Gold 6-7-5, Whenyourtrainsgone 4-7-4, Lion City 4-7-4, Florida Son 4-7-4, Big Pal 8-7-3, Cyprus Sky 6-7-3, Massimo 4-7-3, Roysber 7-7-3, Ma Pierette 4-7-2, Wihart 5-7-2, Gouverno 4-7-1, Royal Broaded 4-7-1, Anglepoise 6-7-0, Chief Speaker 5-7-0, Silley's Knight 7-7-0, Christmas Cottage 5-7-0, Steelworks 5-6-13, Fidalco 4-6-12, Uplands Park 4-6-12, Sparkling Sin 4-6-11, Romoss 5-6-11, Cornish Gem 4-6-11, Iowa 4-6-10, Falcon's Heir 4-6-9, Scarlet Town 5-6-8, Lunar Wind 8-6-8, King's Holt 4-6-8, Renovate 6-6-8, Towering 4-6-5, Silver Snow 6-6-4, Numismatist 4-6-4, Stylish Mover 4-6-4, Jacinto Tines 4-6-3, Cheeky Monkey 4-5-4. (To be run Saturday, March 26).

Day the sun shone too brightly for Holmes

Headway, who made all the running to beat Local Councillor a length and a half in the Selling Hurdle at Market Rasen yesterday, was disqualified after the stewards decided that his jockey Gordon Holmes had taken the wrong course.

Headway, after jumping the first hurdle, crashed through a plastic doll at the turn into the home straight, when Holmes was blinded by the sun. Chris Pimlott, rider of the runner-up, saw the incident and successfully objected. However, Headway's trainer Jim Gilbert and Holmes plan an appeal over the disqualification to the Jockey Club.

Holmes said: "Because of the sun, I didn't see the doll, and hit it slap bang in the middle. We are going to appeal on a technicality, and I am confident we will be successful."

Raemac gave a superb display of jumping when leading all the way, ridden by Dermot Browne, in the Stamford Handicap Chase. "That shows he is right back to his best", said Tony Dickinson after watching the seven-year-old come home eight lengths clear of Was I Right. Raemac is now likely to go for the William Hill Great Yorkshire Chase at Doncaster, a week on Saturday.

Jimmy Fitzgerald, the Malton trainer, saddled a double, with Kevinsfort and Parkdale, who won the two divisions of the Sleaford Novices' Hurdle.

Francome in driving seat

John Francome, who rode a double at Folkestone yesterday on Don't Touch and Ra Nova, was booked for Ra Nova when driving down the motorway en route to the course.

The Horsham trainer John Jenkins, responsible for both Francome winners, said: "I was driving Ra Nova's owner, John Brunning-Goggin, when we saw Francome in the car ahead. We checked that Francome did not have a ride in the last race, so Mr Goggin wrote a note: 'Can your ride Ra Nova?' and pressed it against the window while I accelerated to draw alongside the Francome car. We were travelling at speed and close enough for Francome to read the message. He gave the thumbs up, and had the ride."

STATE OF GOING: Newton Abbot: soft. Lingfield: hurdle course, soft; chase course, good to soft. Tomorrow. Catterick: good. Kempton: good.

SCRATCHINGS: Schweppes Gold Trophy Handicap Newbury: Cool Decision. All engagements (dead): Anna's Ballard, Classic Tric-Trac, Grand Strategy, Bright Embers, Light Refrain, Bright Tan, Greatspear, Evershott, Henfold Lad, Golden Flair.

Lingfield Park

Tote Double: 2.0 and 3.0. Treble: 1.30, 2.30 and 3.30

1.00 KEEP HURDLE (Div. I: 4-y-o novices: £967: 2m) 17 runners)

101 0131 MERCY LESS (D) (Sir G Glover) R V Smyth 11-6 .... R Barry 4
102 1211 SWINGING MOON (CD) (K Cooper) A P Ingham 11-6 .... Steve Knight
103 421p0 MISTER PITT (D) (B) (J Brooks) T M Jones 11-1 .... A Webber
105 31003 ROYALTY MISS (CD) (A Neaves) A S Neaves 11-1 .... A Wright 7
106 00 ARMALOU (T Rowley) D J Sasse 10-10 .... K Mooney
107 ASHMORE BOY (Miss P Mills) D W Mills 10-10 .... R Goldstein
108 0 BELLBROOK (B) (Mrs D Atkins) R A Atkins 10-10 .... R Atkins
109 CAPTAIN OATS (R Avery) M Hinchcliffe 10-10 .... A Carroll
110 2 CAWARRA LAD (Mrs M Kenyon Holden) P Simpson 10-10 .... C Furlong 4
111 00 CHARLIE KILGOUR (A Spence) A J Pitt 10-10 .... I Cox 4
112 0 DEEP PRIDE (P Hopkins) J T Gifford 10-10 .... R Rowe
115 00 GODLY (M Sanderson) Miss Sinclair 10-10 .... S Shilston
116 KINGFORD (I Campbell) I Campbell 10-10 .... R Campbell 4
117 00 KING'S HOLT (G Cooke) M McCormack 10-10 .... G McCourt
118 LANGLEY COURT (B Tyler) D A Oughton 10-10 .... H Davies
121 0030 THE GANGER MAN (P Trant Limited) D R Elsworth 10-10 .... J Davies 4
122 00 TWICE AS FRESH (Mrs B Bacon) A Moore 10-10 .... G Moore

11-4 Mercy Less, 3 Swinging Moon, 5 Deep Pride, 7 Royalty Miss, 8 Mister Pitt, 10 The Ganger Man, 12 Cawarra Lad, 14 Langley Court, 20 others.

1.30 FORT CHASE (handicap: £1,528: 3m) (6)

201 f12101 ROMAN BISTRO (D Martin-Betts) J T Gifford 1-12-1 (5 ex) .... R Rowe
202 /14-4p0 MASTER ORYX (Greenwood Electronics) T A Forster 9-11-2 .... H Davies
203 0-pf3pp OUR LAURIE (Mrs R Henriques) M Henriques 8-11-1 .... C Mann 4
204 fu341b BUSH LADY (J Mortimer) J D Davies 8-11-0 .... M Bastard
205 pp2232 STORM PRINCE (Mrs A Lacey) I M Dudgeon 8-10-9 .... D Jackson 7
206 p/033p4 SAUNDERS (T Clay) T Clay 9-10-2 .... G Moore

11-10 Roman Bistro, 4 Bush Lady, 5 Master Oryx, 6 Storm Prince, 10 Saunders, 20 Our Laurie.

2.0 TURRET HURDLE (handicap: £1,356: 2m 4f) (10)

301 00-0011 ROBIN WONDER (A Hunt) D R Elsworth 5-11-10 .... –
304 02-0040 SUPPER'S READY (C Cyzer) C Cyzer 5-11-9 .... M Caswell 7
306 00-121 DOUBLE BASS (D) (Lord Rotherwick) T A Forster 6-11-6 .... H Davies
307 u-01012 GLITTER STAR (B Wise) B Wise 7-11-3 (5 ex) .... R Rowell
309 210303 GUYWOOD (D) (B) (K Sykes) P M Taylor 5-11-2 .... R Pusey 7
310 21-p000 LEITH HILL FLIER (B) (O Reed) A J Pitt 7-11-0 .... I Cox 4
312 f0f-0p0 GREEN TABLE (T Rollingson) 7-10-5 .... J McLaughlin 4
314 00u0-00 GENEVESE (D) (Mrs D Grissell) D M Grissell 11-10-2 .... Mrs Grissell
315 23/0p-0 MARUBENI (T Rollingson) T Rollingson 6-10-0 .... S McNeill
316 /p0p-00 DAN DARE (O Henley) O J Henley 8-10-0 .... M Charles 4

15-8 Robin Wonder, 11-4 Double Bass, 4 Supper's Ready, 5 Glitter Star, 10 Guywood, 16 Leith Hill Flyer, 25 others.

2.30 DRAWBRIDGE CHASE (handicap; £1,935: 2m 4f) (5)

401 122010 STRAIGHT JOCELYN (DD) (D Jackson) R C Armytage) 11-12-6 .... A Webber
402 11p-013 BALLYROSS (CD) (Anne Duchess of Westminster) T A Forster 12-11-9 .... H Davies
404 d00003 TOMPION (D) (A Sanderman) D A Oughton 9-10-1 .... R Rowe
405 p04431 TOWER MOSS (C) (A Neaves) A S Neaves 10-10-6 (6 ex) .... P Double 4
407 2p-0 JUST LIKE THAT (M Trusler) M D Trusler 11-10-0 .... –

6-4 Straight Jocelyn, 2 Tower Moss, 7-2 Ballyross, 7 Tompion, 25 Just Like That.

3.0 CASTLE CHASE (novices: £1,491: 2m) (13)

501 f2143f IDEN GREEN (P Hannaford) D M Grissell 8-11-10 .... M Perrett 4
504 0p0060 BREEZE ALONG (Mrs R Henriques) M Henriques 7-11-6 .... C Mann 4
505 /00030- BRICKWALL HOTEL (P Hopkins) J T Gifford 9-11-3 .... R Rowe
506 02442f BROGUE (K Higson) A Moore 7-11-3 .... G Moore
507 /u04-00 BROWN VEIL (Mrs A Lawe) R Armytage 8-11-3 .... A Webber
509 040-300 MAN OF THE MOMENT (A Chester Beatty) F Walwyn 8-11-3 .... W Smith
510 000004 MAORI VENTURE (K Girling) Mrs A Finch 7-11-3 .... S Keightley
511 1140/00 POMPOUS PRINCE (Mrs P Curtis) S Woodman 10-11-3 .... A Madgwick 7
512 00-003p RUGGED LAD (R Turvey) A Barrow 7-11-3 .... G McCourt
513 3/000f RUNWICK PROSPECT (B Edgeley) C James 7-11-3 .... G McNally
514 14/u-0p SUN MERCY (M Trusler) M D Trusler 10-11-3 .... –
517 34-0003 LOW TIDE (C Hardy Gillingham) D A Oughton 5-10-7 .... H Davies
518 122230 THE FLOORLAYER (Beauty Floors) D R Elsworth 5-10-7 .... J Davies 4

3 Man Of The Moment, 4 Low Tide, 5 Iden Green, 11-2 Brickwall Hotel, 6 The Floorlayer, 8 Brogue, 10 Brown Veil, 20 others.

3.30 KEEP HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £958: 2m) (12)

601 3 ALASTOR O'MAVROS (M Peraticos) J T Gifford 10-10 .... R Rowe
602 0 BOSSANOVA BOY (R Henley) P J Makin 10-10 .... S Keightley
603 2 CRESUN (J Bolam) S Woodman 10-10 .... W Smith
604 320 DINNER DATE (Mrs H Pitt) A J Pitt 10-10 .... I Cox 4
605 EVER GREAT (B Tyler) D A Oughton 10-10 .... H Davies
606 GRAND GRUNDY (Smart Leisure) P H Ashworth 10-10 .... D Smith
607 2 MAJESTIC CUE (J Fitch-Heyes) J Fitch-Heyes 10-10 .... A Madgwick 7
610 000p00 NO SALE (J Ruddell) R A Atkins 10-10 .... R Atkins
611 0 POLEMITIS (I Campbell) I Campbell 10-10 .... R Campbell 7
614 00 TAI FU KWAI (N Howley) C N Williams 10-10 .... M Dwyer
615 04 TENTH OF OCTOBER (T Ferris) S Mellor 10-10 .... M Perrett 4
618 2244 VIVAQUE (Mrs M Herman) D R Elsworth 10-10 .... J Davies 4

6-4 Alastor O'Mavros, 7-2 Dinner Date, 5 Vivaque, 7 Tenth Of October, 10 Bossanova Boy, 12 Cresun, 16 Majestic Cue, 25 others.

Lingfield Park Selections

By Michael Seely

1.00 Swinging Moon. 1.30 Saunders. 2.00 Double Bass. 2.30 Ballyross. 3.00 Man Of The Moment. 3.30 Vivaque.

Newton Abbot

1.15 CHELSTON HURDLE (Div I novices: £627: 2m 5f 110yd) (9 runners)

2 030-000 CAPE MANDY (Mrs K Nicholas) K Nicholas 6-11-5 .... Miss Dare 4
4 060 SNAPPER CREEK (B Cohen) D O'Neill 7-11-6 .... J Suthern
5 003 BIDS GALORE (H Handel) N Ayliffe 5-11-3 .... M Ayliffe 4
6 0000 EASY STEED (E C Steed Ltd) S Pattemore 5-11-3 .... J Francome
7 00-0 GILDED CRESCENT (B Urmston) B Urmston 5-11-3 .... R Millman 4
8 060-0p0 MOUNT IRVINE (B) (Mrs S Tucker) D R Tucker 5-11-3 .... S McNeill
9 MY FLYAWAY (Miss U Brander-Dunbar) N Kernick 5-11-3 .... M Barrett 4
10 221 KOMATCH (S Harvey) M C Pipe 4-10-11 .... P Leach
11 p0 LADY LORRAINE (D Gillard) D F Gillard 4-10-4 .... Mr Frost 4

8-13 Komatch, 4 Easy Steed, 8 Snapper Creek, 10 Cape Mandy, 16 Bids Galore, 20 others.

1.45 BABBACOMBE CHASE (selling handicap: £686: 2m 150yd) (14)

1 1-0pp04 BOLD AURA (B) (CD) (W Snell) R J Hodges 6-12-3 .... Mr Cann
2 249010 DAVE THE RAVE (CD) (T Driscoll) S P Pattemore 8-11-13 .... J Francome
3 0-40200 BULGADEN (B) (Mrs R Brackenbury) Mrs Brackenbury 9-11-1 .... Pip Fisher
4 130fp-0 FRIENDLY STEVE (G Stickland) G Stickland 11-10-12 .... Mr Stickland 7
5 33000p RISK "N" HOPE (D Gillard) D F Gillard 7-10-12 .... M Barrett 4
7 00-000u INDIAN POOL (B) (R Butler) W R Williams 7-10-10 .... R Millman 4
8 00pu03 VULGAN'S GIFT (F Gorman) F Gorman 8-10-10 .... J Williams
9 002/0-p3 LAPLEIGH RIDGE (R Reed) R F Keenor 8-10-5 .... R Hoare
10 2000ff SIR LESTER (Mrs M Babbage) Mrs Babbage 7-10-4 .... R Hyett
11 fu-0000 DUNDRUM BAY (G Bradshaw) A Barrow 8-10-3 .... P Stone 7
12 0f00pp BOW BUTTS (Mrs J Kington) Mrs Kington 8-10-3 .... R Kingston
14 3-00000 FRANKLY YES (P Rodford) P Rodford 10-10-0 .... Christine Young 7
15 u-00046 EWEN'S ROCK (B) (Mrs P Woodfield) J M Bradley 8-10-0 .... R Dennis 7
16 p0p/0-0u KARINKA (J Frost) R G Frost 8-10-0 .... Mr Frost 4

5-2 Dave the Rave, 4 Bulgaden, 5 Lapleigh Ridge, 7 Bold Aura, 8 Ewen's Rock, 10 Risk 'N' Hope, 14 Vulgan's Gift, 16 others.

2.15 ELLACOMBE CHASE (handicap: £2,242: 2m 150yd) (4)

1 010-f12 TOULOUSE (C) (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 8-11-10 .... P Hobbs
2 1/4f20-3 ARMAGNAC PRINCESS (R Frost) R G Frost 11-11-8 .... Mr Frost 4
3 20-4124 BICKLEIGH BRIDGE (S Burfield) J D Roberts 9-10-13 .... C Brown
4 000043 PRINCETON (B) (Mrs P Fasey) M Pipe 6-10-9 .... P Leach

13-8 Toulouse, 5-2 Bickleigh Bridge, 100-30 Princeton, 4 Armagnac Princess.

2.45 ST MARYCHURCH HURDLE (handicap: £1,324: 2m 150yd) (13)

1 -0/02034 ATATAHO (Mrs S Pattemore) S P Pattemore 7-11-10 .... J Francome
2 0-04031 STAND EASY (CD) (W O'Dyer) I P Wardle 6-11-13 (7 ex) .... M Williams
3 134190 CANIO (D Lacham) R J Hodges 6-11-5 .... Christine Young 7
6 210021 BADSWORTH GIRL (CD) (Mrs V Hurst) R G Frost 5-10-8 (7 ex) .... Mr Frost 4
7 p0f210- MINESTONES (CD) (Mrs B Cobden) J H Cobden -10-7 .... P Hobbs
8 403-001 BROOKS LAW (D Bloomfield) D Bloomfield 8-10-7 .... L Bloomfield 7
9 00-0u04 TAKEAFENCE (B) (Stratton Industrial) R Hannon 5-10-6 .... S Jobar
11 -0210-p WINSMARIE (A Newcombe) C J Hill 5-10-6 .... –
12 00-0000 SKAT (Market Promotions) M Pipe 6-10-2 .... –
13 0/000 OUR SYMBOL (L Bevan) M C Delahooke) 6-10-0 .... Mr Sharpe 4
14 0-00403 CASSLEY (L Merson) G J Merson 10-10-0 .... Mr Hobbs 4
15 300/00-0 MULTIPLY (P Tsakarisianos) D J Wintle 8-10-0 .... Mrs Tsakarisianos
16 p040/0 VALDEE (B Urmston) B Urmston 8-10-0 .... R Millman 4

100-8 Badsworth Girl, 4 Stand Easy, 6 Canio, 7 Takeafence, Skat, 10 Brooks Law, Atataho, 12 Cassley, 14 others.

3.15 COCKINGTON CHASE (novices: £2,177: 3m 2f 100yd) (13)

1 330412 TICHYTINO (Mrs V Edmunds) N R Mitchell 7-12-5 .... Mr Mitchell
2 f01uf2 CHARLIES INCENTIVE (CD) (J Lamacraft) N Ayliffe 9-12-0 .... M Ayliffe 4
3 440-212 LAURENSUN (Mrs C Black) M E Oliver 8-12-0 .... Mr Trow 4
4 02f031 SPINNING REEL (H Barnes) Miss Barnes 7-12-0 .... C Brown
7 p DOUBLE JACK (Mrs M Hessman) S May 9-11-8 .... S May
8 0 KINGS WAGER (M Buckley) N J Henderson 7-11-8 .... J Francome
9 004-4pu NUNSWALK (R Williams) J M Bradley 8-11-8 .... G Davies 4
13 30up-p0 RUNDER BALLAD (B) (Miss W Mills) J Chugg 9-11-8 .... J Suthern
14 000/000 SILENT FLIER (G Saunders) L Cottell 9-11-8 .... George Knight
15 p SILVER SCAR (E Tucker) C Popham 8-11-8 .... P Richards
16 0/pfp SLEEPLINE SPARTAN (Sleepline Holdings) R Thompson 7-11-8 .... D Hyde
17 p0p3p1 THE BURGHERMEISTER (B) (J Manning) M Pipe 6-11-8 .... P Leach
18 4/pfp03 TOP TUNE (Mrs R Gibbons) I L Gibbons 11-11-8 .... B Wright 4

9-4 Laurensun, 3 Tichytino, 4 Spinning Reel, 6 Kings Wager, The Burghermeister, 8 Charlies Incentive, 14 others.

3.45 CHELSTON HURDLE (Div II novices: £665: 2m 5f 110yd) (16)

1 4pf000 TARA'S NEWS (Miss G Harrison) Miss Harrison 6-11-12 .... S Cargeeg 4
2 34/00f0- CILL DARA MIST (D Kenny) K Bishop 8-11-5 .... P Nicholls 4
3 03 CORPORAL MAX (Mrs E Mitchell) N Mitchell -11-5 .... Mr Mitchell
4 332144 DO OR DIE (Mrs L O'Neill) O O'Neill 6-11-5 .... J Suthern
5 p0/0 FARENOUGH (Mrs S Wakely) P Wakely 8-1-5 .... Mr Edwards 4
8 000p-p2 LE SARTHOIS (Mrs S Davenport) Mrs Davenport 6-11-6 .... P Scudamore
10 042-00 MISS WILLIE (Mrs T Pilkington) Mrs Pilkington 7-11-5 .... Mr Wilson
11 400000/ POMME D' AFRIQUE (M Ridgeway) R F Keenor 7-11-5 .... R Hoare
13 000f-03 QUESTURNIUS (B) (Miss J Gough) H Willis 8-11-5 .... C Brown
16 0/0300-u WIN GREEN HILL (R Fry) J A B Old 7-11-5 .... –
17 CONS PAL (B Johnson) D J Wintle 5-11-3 .... R Hyett
18 pf03- LANHERNE LAD (R Chapman) R G Chapman 5-11-3 .... L Bloomfield 7
19 u-000 PARDI NICKEL (A Weeks) W G Turner 5-11-3 .... Mark Williams 4
20 000 PICOTEE (B) (A Woodley) J Bosley 5-11-3 .... Mr Bosley 7
21 00 ROYAL AND LOYAL (B) (R Payne) L G Cottrell 5-11-3 .... George Knight
22 00 HARLOW MILL (B Wheatley) M C Pipe 4-10-4 .... P Leach

5-4 Do Or Die, 4 Le Sarthois; 6 Harlow Mill, 8 Corporal Max, 12 Tara's News, Miss Willie, 14 Questurnius, 16 others.

Newton Abbot selections

By Michael Seely

1.15 Komatch. 1.45 Dave The Rave. 2.15 Armagnac Princess. 2.45 Stand Easy. 3.15 Laurensun. 3.45 Do Or Die.

Market Rasen results

Going: Good

1.0 (1.0) JANUARY HURDLE (selling handicap: £549: 2m)

LOCAL COUNCILLOR ch g by Potent Councillor – Stake Stiles (D Robinson) 5-10-0 .... C Pimlott (10-1) 1
Solaire Prince .... S Johnson (3-1 fav) 2
Pot Party .... A Stringer (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £9.00. Places: £2.90, £1.70, £2.80. DF: £15.50. CSF: £41.27. Tricast £189.90. D. Chapman at Stillington. 1½l, 6l. Little Tyrant (100-30) 4th. 10 ran. NR: Golden Pin. Headway fin 1st, disq. Bought in 740 gns.

1.30 (1.37) SLEAFORD HURDLE (Div I novices: £788: 2m)

KEVINSFORT b g by Will Somers – Hinemoa (J FitzGerald) 6-11-7 .... M Dwyer (5-4 fav) 1
Colonel Stad .... A Webb (7-2) 2
Amber Vale .... C Pimlott (11-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.00. Places: £2.10, £1.30, £2.30. DF: £5.50. CSF: £7.57. J. FitzGerald at Malton. 8l, 4l. Ollstrum Lad (8-1) 4th. 13 ran.

2.0 (2.02) STAMFORD CHASE (handicap: £2,213: 3m)

RAEMAC b g by Caliban – Wimpole Street (Walkers Fishmerchants) 7-11-10 .... Mr Browne (4-9 fav) 1
Was I Right .... M Dwyer (9-2) 2
Kelso Chant .... C Hawkins (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.30, DF: £1.90. CSF: £3.02. M. Dickinson at Harewood. 8l, 12l. 4 ran. NR: The Fencer.

2.30 (2.30) LINCOLN CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHASE (handicap: £1,161: 2m 6f)

NINTH ADDITION b g by Henry the Seventh–Computer (H Norman) 8 10 0 .... P Dever (25-1) 1
SPRING CHANCELLOR .... K Jones (6-5 Fav) 2
KUMON SUNSHINE .... S Kettlewell (5-4) 3

TOTE: Win: £22.50. Places: £6.30, £1.00. DF: £12.30. CSF: £54.35. P Felgate at Nottingham. ¾l, nk. Warren Gorse (£12-1) 4th. 5 ran.

3.00 (3.03) SLEAFORD HURDLE (Div II novices: £774: 2m)

PARKDALE ch h by Swing Easy–Miss McWorden (Mrs N Nuttall) 5 11 7 .... R O'Leary (8-13 fav) 1
MAJORIAN .... J A Harris (14-1) 2
VOORTREKKER .... A Coogan (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.70. Places: £1.00, £2.00, £2.00. DF: £14.80. CSF: £13.77. J Fitz Gerald at Malton. 8l, 3l. Rawdy (4-1) 4th. 11 ran.

3.30 (3.31) HORNCASTLE CHASE (novices: £1,158: 2m)

CAPVISTA b g by Captain's Gig–Alta Vista (M Slattery) 8 11 12 .... P Warner (7-2) 1
SNOW BLESSED .... C Grant (5-4 fav) 2
FAIR BABU .... Mr Kirkby (8-1 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.80. Places: £2.40, £1.40, £1.80. DF: £3.10. CSF: £9.86. J Spearing at Alcester ¾l, 3l. Goldliner Abbey (12-1) 4th. 11 ran. PLACEPOT: £8.75.

Folkestone

Going: Chases, good. Hurdles, good to soft.

1.15 (1.18) NORTHIAM HURDLE (Div I: novices: £784: 2m 110yd)

APERITIVO ro h by Sharp Edge– Feasting (Miss J Drury) 5-11-4 .... R Atkins (8-1) 1
Morvern .... M Harrington (11-4) 2
Stray Shot .... R Rowe (5-2 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £5.20. Places: £1.50, £2.90, £1.10. DF: £25.20. CSF: £30.72. R Atkins at Elstead. 3l, 5l. Dusty Isles (14-1) 4th. 18 ran. NR: Pink Parfait.

1.45 (1.47) BATTLE CHASE (Selling: £789: 2m)

CAPTAIN EZRA b g by Turenne– Coronation Morn (R Finch) 14-10-13 .... J McLaughlin (6-1) 1
Kilbroney .... Mr Grantham (5-2 fav) 2
Aspen Flare .... C Warren (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.40. Places: £2.20, £2.00. DF: £7.60. CSF: £17.21. J Scallan at Colchester 1½l, 12l. 6 ran. Only 3 finished. No bid.

2.15 (2.16) ROBERTSBRIDGE HURDLE (Amateurs handicap: £872: 2m 5f)

GREATHAM HOUSE b g by Run the Gantlet– Nyad (J Sunley) 7-11-0 .... Miss Saunders (3-1 jt-fav) 1
Recycled .... P Webber (7-2) 2
All Our Yesterdays .... M Lowy (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.50. Places: £1.10, £1.80, £2.50. DF: £10.10. CSF: £13.06. N Gaselee at Lambourn. 6l, 8l. Glen Wise (7-1) 4th. Ranucci (3-1 jt-fav). 8 ran.

2.45 (2.48) HURST GREEN CHASE (handicap: £1,567: 2m 4f)

DON'T TOUCH b g by Tal Dewan– Coals Of Fire (R Short) 9-12-2 J Francome (15-8 jt fav) 1
Tartan Heath .... J Suthern (25-1) 2
Kalkashaandi .... P Scudamore (15-8 jt fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.40. Places: £1.50, £5.10. DF: £56.70. CSF: £25.15. J Jenkins at Horsham. 7l, 2½l. Poor Son (4-1) 4th. 5 ran.

3.15 (3.21) BREDE CHASE (novices: £1,002: 3m 2f)

MAC KELLY b g by Irish Ball– Gala Honey (R Bulgin) 9-11-2 .... S Jobar (11-10 fav) 1
Henry Ford .... J Francome (9-1) 2
Billie Reed .... R Kington (66-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.00. Places: £1.20, £1.30, £9.90. DF: £9.50. CSF: £11.31. T Bulgin at Salisbury. 3l, 3l. African Prince (11-2) 4th. 18 ran. NR: Caucasian.

3.45 (3.53) NORTHIAM HURDLE (Div II novices: £757: 2m 110yd)

RA NOVA ch c by Ragstone– Miss Casanova (J Brunning-Groggin) 4-10-10 J Francome (10-11 fav) 1
Petworth Park .... W Smith (13-2) 2
Airborne Deal .... J Suthern (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.10. Places: £1.00, £1.70, £1.60. DF: £3.90. CSF: £7.77. J Jenkins at Horsham. 4l, 6l. Pieroth (11-4) 4th. 12 ran. PLACEPOT: £11.30

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CRICKET: ENGLAND MUST FIGHT BACK IN WORLD SERIES CUP

Odds lengthen against England reaching final

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Sydney

England meet New Zealand in the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup here today, knowing that if they lose it will be long odds against their reaching the finals of the competition. England have decided to wait until the last moment before announcing their side, though Fowler and Pringle are both being considered for a place; New Zealand are hopeful that their captain, Howarth, who took a nasty knock on the hand on Tuesday evening, will be fit to play.

It is another day-night match, although with Australia not involved the crowd will be well down on the 42,000 who saw England play Australia here last weekend and the 31,000 who watched New Zealand beat Australia on Tuesday. So far, the six one-day matches have attracted 164,633 people and produced two exciting finishes, three rather tame ones and one that looked like being better than it was. Six times out of six the captain winning the toss has put the other side in, only twice successfully; in the two Sydney games England and Australia have both lost after choosing to field first.

When winning here the night before last, New Zealand scored 63 runs from their last six overs, despite hitting, in that time, only three boundaries. It was not so much that Australia went to pieces, though Rackemann's final over, which cost 19 runs, was a bad one, but that New Zealand just ran their runs and made their chances, as England have not been doing. As a result of this, New Zealand will be a harder side to beat.

Turner makes all the difference to them in the middle order, and on Tuesday Howarth had an outstanding match as captain. Howarth is a rare bird – a cricketer who looks comparatively better at international level than lower down the scale. His game rises with the occasion. He spent most of last summer in England playing for Surrey's second eleven, when, had his figures demanded it, he could have played for the first.

What seems to be passing unnoticed in Australia is the astonishing run another Test captain, Greg Chappell, has had, this winter and last, in this one-day competition. Against West Indies and Pakistan in 1981-82 he batted 14 times; this time he has batted four. In 12 of these innings he has made a *total* of 26 runs, his scores in them being 3,1,0,0,0,4,1,0,10,3,3 and 1. Interspersed with these have been four scores in the thirties and two of over fifty, giving him an overall average of just under 16.

In Test matches, too, he has had, for some time now, a high percentage of very low scores. This, and the fact that when he gets in he can still play almost as well as ever, suggests that either his eye, early in an innings, or his temperament, is not what it was. In his three Test matches against West Indies a year ago he failed in five innings out of six. Against England in the recent Ashes series he scored two centuries. Yet, in five of his last six innings, he made only 55 runs.

So long as he goes on producing the occasional elegant hundred, Chappell's place is in no danger. Like Lillee, anyway, he seems able to come and go as much as he pleases. But it does give the bowlers more grounds for hope than in the days when most captains would have settled for, say, 70 from him as he put his pads on.

Lillee is expected to return to the Australian team for one of their two matches in Melbourne this coming weekend, against New Zealand on Saturday or England on Sunday.



Chappell now rarely conquers with his Excalibur

Kent out of pocket

Kent County Cricket Club made a loss last year of £30,000 compared to a profit the previous year of £31,697. The main reason, Maurice Fenner, the secretary, said was Kent's contribution from the Test and County Cricket Board went down by £29,000 and the club's marketing and fund-raising income dropped by around £13,000.

Fiji invite England touring side

Suva (Reuter) – England have been invited to play at the end of the year in Fiji en route to New Zealand for their tour, which starts next January. Donald Carr, secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board, has had discussions here with Fijian cricket authorities about a possible visit of four or five days.

"We are reasonably confident of getting England here," Peter Knight, secretary of the Fiji Cricket Association, said. "It would be a tremendous boost to the game here and I am sure we can give the English players a great time over the new year period, when they would be here."

Fiji were elected to associate membership of the International Cricket Conference in 1965 and competed – enthusiastically though without great success – in the ICC Trophy competitions in England in 1979 and 1982.

Joe Darling's 1905 Australian team played in Suva on their way to England and in 1955 West Indies, on their way to New Zealand, lost to a Suva Team captained by the present Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara.

SA venture pays its way

Port Elizabeth (AP) – The West Indians beat Eastern Province by a comfortable 85 runs here yesterday. It was their third successive one-day victory before they face South Africa tomorrow.

The match was again a sellout. Joe Pamensky, president of the South African Cricket Union, said financial assistance from the South African Government for the 12-game tour was not likely to be necessary.

Mr Pamensky thanked the Minister of Education and Sport, Gerrit Viljoen, for saying on Tuesday that the Government would sympathetically consider any request for financial aid. That was the first public suggestion that the white-minority Government might assist the Cricket Union in paying for the sanctions-breaking tour.

"I am glad the Government made the offer," Mr Pamensky said. We have made known our feelings that the Government was responsible in many ways for sport, and cricket in particular, being placed in isolation and that the Government therefore had to acknowledge a responsibility to bail us out."

The huge public response to the tour made it likely, Mr Pamensky said, that the competition would pay for itself. The West Indians are rumoured to be receiving salaries in the £61,000 range for the two-year contract.

The pitch yesterday looked placid while the West Indians rattled up 243; the home side managed just 158 ... out in 44 of the allotted 50 overs. Franklyn Stephenson, from Barbados, did most of the damage for the visitors, taking five wickets for only 20 runs.

Collis King, the all-rounder, carved the Eastern Province attack to pieces as he struck 71 with four sixes and six fours off 36 balls.

Eastern Province got off to a disastrous start when Dave Richardson went for a duck; but the Englishman, Peter Willey, and Robbie Armitage saved the situation with a 64-run partnership in 68 minutes. Willey then became Stephenson's first victim, trapped leg-before for 40, including five fours. Armitage scored 58 with four fours and three sixes.

Rowe was bowled by Willey after hitting two sixes off the Englishman and ended with 41.

● Desmond Haynes and Malcolm Marshall, possible participants in the rebel tour of South Africa, have flown back home to to Barbados from Australia. They arrived in Bridgetown to a heroes' welcome from about 100 cricket supporters and relatives who had been worried about their taking part in the tour.

WEST INDIANS: First innings

R A Austin, B Carse	15
A T Greenidge, c Cowley, b Carse	10
E H Mattis, c Brickett, b Watson	9
A I Kallicharran, c Fensham, b Armitage	65
L G Rowe, b Willey	41
C L King, c Willey, b Carse	71
B D Julien, l-b-w, b Brickett	3
D A Murray, not out	18
F D Stephenson, run out	2
E A Moseley, run out	0
C E H Croft, c sub, b Carse	3
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 3)	6
Total (49.2 overs)	243

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–20, 2–35, 3–35, 4–126, 5–168, 6–176, 7–224, 8–230, 9–230, 10–243.

BOWLING: Watson, 10-1-32-4; Cowley, 4-0-20-0; Brickett, 10-0-53-1; Willey, 10-1-55-1; Armitage, 6-0-37-1.

EASTERN PROVINCE:

D Richardson c Julien b Moseley	0
P Willey lbw b Stephenson	40
R Armitage c and b Austin	58
R Fensham c Austin b Stephenson	2
R White c Murray b Croft	9
P Williams run out	11
J Stephenson c Murray b Julien	1
G Cowley b Stephenson	17
D Brickett c Greenidge b Stephenson	5
K Watson b Stephenson	0
J Carse not out	1
Extras (b1, lb1, w8, nb4)	14
Total (44.2 overs)	158

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–1, 2–65, 3–68, 4–117, 5–117, 6–121, 7–142, 8–152, 9–154, 10–158.

BOWLING: Croft, 10-4-23-1; Moseley, 7-1-16-1; Julien, 6-0-29-1; Stephenson, 7.2-2-1-20-5; Austin, 10-0-44-1; Kallicharran, 1-0-3-0; King, 1-0-8-0.

Sarfraz settles series in Pakistan's favour

Hyderabad (Reuter) – Sarfraz Nawaz, Pakistan's fast medium bowler, destroyed the Indian batting yesterday to give his side a crushing win over India in the fourth Test. The victory, by an innings and 119 runs, gave Pakistan a winning 3-0 lead in the six-week series.

India, resuming yesterday at 198 for three, were immediately in trouble against the Pakistani pace attack. Viswanath failed to add to his overnight score of 37 when he was trapped leg-before by Sarfraz in the first over of the day.



Sarfraz: superb bowling

Two runs later Sarfraz struck again when he bowled Kapil Dev for two and at the same total he dismissed the wicketkeeper, Kirmani, for no score. Patil, handicapped by a leg injury, was caught by Imran off the left-arm spinner Qasim for nine and the remaining Indian batsmen offered little resistance.

Sarfraz finished with four for 85 and Imran, who wrapped up the Indian innings when he bowled Doshi for 14, took two for 45 to give him match figures of eight for 80. Vengsarkar was the only Indian batsman to offer any prolonged resistance with an unbeaten 58. The touring team play a one-day international at Karachi tomorrow before meeting Pakistan in the fifth Test at Lahore.

PAKISTAN: First innings 581 for 3 dec (Javed Miandad 280 not out, Mudassar Nazar 231)

INDIA: First innings 189 (B S Sandhu 71, M Amarnath 61; Imran Khan 6 for 35)

Second Innings

*S M Gavaskar c and b Qasim	60
K Srikkanth c Salim b Imran	5
M Amarnath c Imran b Qasim	64
G R Viswanath lbw B Qasim	37
D B Vengsarkar not out	58
Kapil Dev b Sarfraz	2
†S M H Kirmani lbw b Sarfraz	0
S M Patil c Imran b Qadir	9
B S Sandhu c Imran b Qadir	12
Maninder Singh lbw b Sarfraz	4
D R Doshi b Imran	14
Extras (b1, l-b1, n-b6)	8
Total	273

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–133, 3–134, 4–201, 5–203, 6–203, 7–223, 8–248, 9–254, 10–273.

BOWLING: Imran, 24–4–14–45–2; Sarfraz, 30–4–85–4; Qasim, 31–9–58–2; Qasim, 31–9–58–2.

Cricket was more leisurely in my day, Dexter says

A man who always played the game and had time to smell the flowers

DAVID MILLER

You will have noticed, I am sure, that recent echo from the past, a stirring of memories as with an old Gene Kelly film on a wet Sunday afternoon. I refer to the winning of the President's Putter by Ted Dexter, at the age of 47, after three previous losing finals.

What was so noticeable about one of the most exciting natural strikers of a ball this country as ever seen was that he was still seemingly as lean and hungry as when hitting Hall and Griffith to all points of the compass in his unforgettable 70 at Lord's in 1963.

It has been embarrassing these last few weeks to watch men earning £50,000 a year from the game going into Test matches with midriffs more appropriate to darts players training on bitter, a fact sardonically rubbed in by the barrackers on Sydney's Hill with their release of a piglet affectionately named after two of our bowlers.

Leisurely

The sudden reminder of the style Dexter, whose technique with either bat or club was always more fundamental to his exploits than that cavalier attacking attitude, put into perspective even more the wretchedness of England's performance in Australia: where our batsmen have been waving the bat about like Parisian *gendarmes* on point duty, and there has regularly been enough space between front foot and bat – *viz* Randall – through which to waltz Matilda. Such slovenly technique would not have been tolerated in the under-16 nets of my youth under the benevolent but stern eye of the lovable George Geary.

What I wonder did Dexter think of it all, this former captain and supreme all-rounder, who averaged 48 in 62 Test matches with 66 wickets at 35 apiece, and prematurely retired just when it had become financially acceptable in the mid-sixties for Gentlemen to be Players? Did he envy the easy money, as one who led a team including Sheppard, Cowdrey, Barrington, Graveney, Trueman, Statham and Titmus? The answer was predictable.

"On balance, I would rather have been playing when I did. It was more leisurely, there was time to smell the flowers, so to speak. While I don't subscribe to the view that today's players have not the same passion and desire to beat Australia, I *do* feel that professionals have not yet achieved a really professional standard. I couldn't consciously agree that they are better than we were, and I suspect they are not as good.

"Technically, the batting is very moderate, but that is not necessarily all the players fault. The professional game hasn't got itself together, in a sense they are not as professional as we were–they don't appear to practise and work at the game in the same way, or seek advice when things are not going well. Gower has the nearest to sound technique, but he could work on being straighter."

They say that sometimes Lord Ted, as the popular papers dubbed him, gave his wicket lightly, because his heart was not always in the game. Yet he captained Sussex for six years, 10 times in a season passed 1,000 runs and played as many notable defensive innings to save a Test as he did attacking innings to attempt to win them. He shudders now at the sight of our roly-poly bowlers, and the allegation that one of our pacemen has hardly bowled a ball in net practice from Perth to Brisbane.

In my day and before, the spinners ripped their spinning finger to the bone; they were never without a split in the flesh, but you never hear of that today. They just don't spin the ball the same. The one day game is mostly to blame. The batsmen are told by the captain to watch the first two balls and then hit, and against one-day bowling, often get away with it. The bowling is all the same – the fast men slow down for accuracy, the swingers don't swing it so as to stay on line, the spinners don't throw the ball up so as not to give a lose one. Standards have been eroded, with nothing to take their place. It should be possible to play, mentally, both the county and one-day game, but there is not enough background direction."

Dexter believes the answer may lie with the selectors – that the men who determine whether a player earns £10,000 a year or £50,000 a year must become more involved in the structure of coaching, team management and guidance of younger players; that with a proper regional coaching framework, embracing the 30 players most likely to be called up for a Test party, many of the problems which have become apparent in Australia could have been discovered in advance, *probably before selection*: that the 1981 victory over Australia papered over the cracks.

His discernment of the problems today derives in part from a much more aware self-analysis than would have been suspected of someone so spontaneous both at the crease and on the tee. He admits now to having been more prone to nerves and to have worked harder at improvement than the way the legend was written.

"When I started my cricket career, I was just a good schoolboy player who hit hard, but I concentrated and practised very hard at Cambridge and by the end was reasonably accomplished. People say I had a good golf swing, but it could have been better, and there have always been some pretty fundamental flaws – a moderate short game and a temperament considered to be suspect. I suppose I would otherwise have taken those earlier opportunities to win the Putter.

"Yet, you know, temperament is partly a matter of luck, because a seemingly carefree temperament like Trevino's can be as successful as a dour, determined character. I think a tournament professional's life must be terrifying. I wouldn't have stood up to it. I think cricket is an easier game, partly because of the team factor, though batting is a bit like golf – scary to start with, but if you play the early shots well, it gets easier. But in golf, one wrong shot and suddenly you can wonder if you will ever hit the thing again, people have different sorts of defence mechanisms. Some good players are so wooden, they never see the problem!

Team

"I've had more nerves than had been apparent – as when I blew the Gold Vase at Sunningdale when I was three under, four to finish in 65, and took four, six and tied with Oosterhuis. Along came Bonallack then and got down in two from 150 yards at the last to beat us both.

"I've had my satisfaction out of golf. It's been just about right, through the year I made a really serious effort, I just missed qualifying for the Open, hitting the hole and staying out from six feet. That would have been nice, to be there with Nicklaus. My attitude to both golf and cricket has always been the same: to play well was more important than to win, maybe too much so. I'd rather go round in 69 and lose, than 76 and win.

"In cricket, you have to try for the team's sake not to be selfish, but I couldn't help enjoying a stylish 30 more than a scratchy 70. I'd come home some days, and Susan would ask how I'd played, and I'd say 'Spot on'. She'd ask how many, and then look surprised when I said '38'. But I feel when I captained England in Australia I scored runs that mattered.

"I never took a salary from Sussex, just a reasonable amount of expenses, and when we were allowed to be paid by England, it was then only £100 or so for a test. I suppose if I'd been playing now, with the money there is, I'd have been locked in like the rest of them, keeping going as long as possible. But what about the second half of your life?"



Dexter spans the years with bat and club

BOXING

New £100,000 offer to Bugner and Bruno

Bert McCarthy, a boxing promoter, is offering £100,000 for a contest between Joe Bugner, the former European heavyweight champion, and Frank Bruno, who scored his eleventh consecutive inside-the-distance win at the Albert Hall on Tuesday. Mr McCarthy, an Essex businessman who promotes the middleweight, Errol Christie, said: "I will give £100,000 for the sole rights to promote this match which is already regarded as the fight of the year.

"There are no gimmicks, no impossible conditions to satisfy. It will be just a 10-round heavyweight contest without any qualification other than anything the British Boxing Board of Control may wish to attach and provided both boxers remain unbeaten between now and the agreed date of the contest."

Mr McCarthy is prepared to leave the terms of the shareout to the respective managers. "If they will contact my matchmaker he will operate whatever percentage split of the money they agree," he said.

The offer received a cool reception from Bruno's manager, Terry Lawless. "At this stage of Bruno's career money does not come into it and I have already turned down a similar offer from Mike Barrett without even discussing terms," he said.

"At the moment I don't think it is the right fight for Bruno, not because he would not win, but because he would. It would be far too big a step-up for a young boxer who is just learning his trade. I would like another year for him like last year and then he will be ready to move."

Tuesday's four-round win over Stewart Lithgo, of Hartlepool, did not include the customary big punching from Bruno. "It was the sort of fight he needed", Lawless said. "Lithgo was always going to be awkward. It all went near enough as I thought it would and it gave Bruno the chance to show one or two little things we had not seen before."

Bugner, who is in the throes of a comeback, has been offered £50,000 by Mr Barrett to defend the European title against Bruno, provided he wins it. Mr McCarthy has gone beyond this and is not stipulating that title must be at stake.

Neutrality pact

Tony Sibson's world middleweight title challenge to Marvin Hagler on February 12 at Worcester, Massachusetts will be supervised by neutral officials, Sibson's manager, Sam Burns, said. The Massachusetts State Boxing Commission had agreed to change to two neutral judges and a neutral referee from the scheduled American officials, Burns said.

BADMINTON

Travers is given a dual role

Scotland have been forced to make a late change in their team to meet the Netherlands at Inverness today in the annual match for the Philips Silver Shuttle. Their number two singles player, Alastair Baker, has not recovered from a back injury sustained some weeks ago and his place will be taken by one half of the main doubles partnership, Dan Travers.

Travers, who came close to winning the world title last season with Billy Gilliland, has been improving in singles play. Recently he beat the Scottish champion, Charlie Gallagher, in the West of Scotland Open, and will have at least an even chance of defeating the experienced Dutchman, Rob Ridder.

Gallagher will face the Dutch number one, Lex Coene, while at the top of the women's section, Alison Fulton takes over from her fellow exile in Guildford, Ann Hamilton, to meet the leading Dutch woman, Joke van Beusekom. Mrs Fulton and Miss Hamilton, with Travers and Gilliland, will have the number one positions in the doubles.

An all-ticket audience of 750 who have each paid £3.50, expect to see Scotland, rated sixth in Europe, repeat their Thomas Cup victory over the fourth ranked Dutch.

ATHLETICS

Jones likely to miss marathon

By Pat Butcher

Hugh Jones' injury problems have been aggravated by an accident on holiday and it now looks unlikely that he will defend his title in the London Marathon on April 17. Joyce Smith, the women's winner of the race in its first two years – 1981 and 1982 – also said yesterday that she would not be taking part.

Jones was in Barbados when he was dashed against a rock by a powerful wave. He was cut and suffered bruises to bones and muscles at the base of his spine. The accident occurred when Jones had got up to daily six-mile runs following an operation on his Achilles tendon in Finland last November. He said yesterday: "I was off completely for five weeks after the operation and started back training on Christmas Eve. The bruises aren't serious, and I'll probably start training again on Saturday."

Jones feels that he will still be only getting fit by the time of the London Marathon, and with the high exposure given to local favourites it is not an event he wants to compete in unless he feels he can win it.

If all goes well, Jones' first serious race will probably be a half-marathon, either The Hague at the end of March or the Stramilano in Italy, one week later.

Neither does Mrs Smith want the pressure of public expectancy attendant on a possible third successive win, especially since she missed three months' training last year as a result of a stress fracture. She suspects this may have had something to do with the infamous cobblestones beneath Tower Bridge.



Jones: injured

The injuries to Jones and Mrs Smith caused them both to miss the European Championships in Athens last September, where they could well have added to Britain's considerable success.

But they miss the London Marathon, which is also the national championship and qualifier for the two most important marathon championships this year – The European Cup in Spain on June 19, and the first IAAF world championships in Helsinki in August – Jones and Mrs Smith will have to look elsewhere to convince the selectors of their form.

Mrs Smith is almost back in full training and has been persuaded to run in the Osaka marathon on January 30, despite telling the organizers that she only intends to use it as a training run. Mrs Smith has twice won the Tokyo marathon, and is probably better known in Japan than in Britain. There have been two 30-minute programmes about her on Japanese television, and a crew was assigned to the 1982 London Marathon simply to follow her.

● Wellington (Reuter) – The American Steve Scott continued his run of success in a series of meetings in New Zealand when he beat a top class field over 1,000 metres here yesterday.

MEN: 100 metres: 1, J Leota (NZ), 10.99 sec. 200m: 1, Leota, 22.36. 400m: J Robinson (US), 48.75. 1,000m: 1, S Scott (US), 2:20.11; 2, P Elliott (GB), 2:20.74; 3, R Flynn (Ire), 2:20.85. 3,000m: 1, R Nemeth (Austria), 8:08.77. Javelin: 1, P Olsen (Nor), 86.38. Shot: G Wilky (US), 18.24m. Pole vault: A Paltoniemi (Fin), 5.30m. Mile walk: 1, R Mills (GB), 6:20.40.

WOMEN: 100m: C Cheeseborough (US), 11.72. 200m: J Flaherty (Aus), 24.79. 400m: 1, G Nunn (Aus), 56.18. 800m: B Kraus (WG), 2:7.11.

Queen's Bench Division — Law Report January 20 1983 — Divisional Court

Assessing damages for selling hired car

Hillesden Securities Ltd v Ryjack Ltd and Another

Before Mr Justice Parker

[Judgment delivered January 19]

A defendant could not say that by putting it out of his power to return a profit-earning chattel which he had converted he had terminated his liability to the plaintiff for the loss of its use.

Accordingly, under section 3 of the Torts (Interference with Goods) Act 1977, he was liable either for the hire charge up to the date of the return of the chattel to the plaintiff, or, in addition to the hire charge up to the date when he put it out of his power to return it, the value of the chattel at the date he disposed of it.

Mr Justice Parker so held in the Queen's Bench Division in assessing damages payable by the second defendant, Mr William Tarrant Edwards, who had admitted liability to the plaintiff.

Mr Richard Hone for the plaintiffs; Mr Charles Flint for the second defendant, the first defendant did not appear and was not represented.

MR JUSTICE PARKER said that on June 11, 1979, Mr Rayment had leased his Rolls-Royce car to Mr Vigus for a term of 36 months.

On September 30, 1980, Mr Vigus had purported to sell the car to either one or both of the defendants, Ryjack Ltd, and Mr Edwards, who was both a director and a shareholder of the company. They paid £5,750 for it.

Mr Vigus having ceased to make hire payments in October, 1980, Mr Rayment took steps to locate and recover the car. Early in 1981, it was found to be in the possession of the defendants, and, on July 16, 1981, Mr Rayment, having failed to persuade the defendants to return the vehicle, assigned to the plaintiffs the legal title thereto, the benefit of the leasing agreement and all rights of action against the defendants.

Proceedings having been begun against them, the defendants issued third party proceedings against Mr Vigus, but those were disposed of by order of Master Lubbock on June 30, 1982.

Meanwhile, on March 11, 1982, Mr Edwards had sold his shares in Ryjack Ltd, and purported to resign as its director.

The trial began in the main action on November 30, 1982. Mr Edwards admitted that Mr Vigus had had no title to sell, and that the sale had been wholly ineffective.

Subject to liability, he agreed with the plaintiffs that the value of the car at the date of sale had been £7,500 and that a proper figure for its use and enjoyment thereafter was £115 per week.

Having initially contended that he had not been a party to the sale by Mr Vigus to Ryjack Ltd, Mr Edwards had finally admitted liability but had raised a number of contentions with regard to quantum of damages.

He contended that his liability was at maximum the value of the car at the date of conversion, namely £7,500, plus interest thereafter, either up to March 11, 1982, when he had ceased to have any connection with Ryjack Ltd, or until the date of judgment, or the return of the vehicle to the plaintiffs on December 3, 1982.

As a matter of fact, his Lordship said, the car was a profit-earning asset, which had been hired out by Mr Rayment as part of his business, and the defendants had used it from September 13, 1980, in the course of their business for reward.

The plaintiffs contended that they were entitled to recover as damages the full market hire of the car during the whole period of its wrongful interference by the defendants, following *Strand Electric and Engineering Company Ltd v Brisford Entertainments Ltd* ([1952] 2 QB 246).

That would result in a total of £8,970 up to March 11, 1982, and £13,282 up to December 3, 1982.

Although the tort of detinue had been abolished by the Torts (Interference with Goods) Act 1977, section 3 of the Act preserved the remedies for what would have constituted detinue.

Mr Edwards then submitted that section 3 had no application since he had not been in possession or control of the car since March 11, 1982, and the section only applied where a defendant was in possession, or control of the chattel at the time of judgment.

His Lordship having referred to section 3 said that as it referred to the relief to be given "in proceedings ... against a person who is in possession or control" it covered this case because the defendant had been in possession or control of the chattel when proceedings had been launched. Where the chattel was delivered up before trial, this was covered by the words "as appropriate" in the Act.

Following the *Strand Electric* case, where a defendant converted a profit-earning chattel, the owner could recover by way of damages the hire charge plus either the return of the chattel, or if there had been a subsequent conversion by disposal, the value of the chattel at the date of such conversion.

In any case, consequential damages were always recoverable if not too remote. Finally, since the chattel had been returned, there was no basis on which damages could be assessed as being the value at the date of conversion plus interest.

What the plaintiffs had lost was the use of the car over the whole period from the original conversion until ultimate return.

Mr Edwards may have put it out of his power to return the car on March 11, 1982, but not alone by doing so to terminate his liability. He must either be liable for the hire charges up to date of return, or he must be liable in addition to the hire charge to March 11, 1982, for its value at that date on the basis that he then disposed of it.

He could not be heard to say that by putting it out of his power to return the car he terminated his liability.

Accordingly, there would be judgment against Mr Edwards for the hire charge over the whole period of 115½ weeks at £115 per week, that is, £13,282.50.

Solicitors: W. T. Jones & P. C. Hambleton; H. Davis & Co.

One owner vehicle had five keepers

Regina v South Western Justices, Ex parte Wandsworth London Borough Council

Before Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Glidewell

[Judgment delivered January 17]

Where a motor car hired to five different companies under leasing arrangements was subsequently described as having had one previous owner, this was capable of being a false or misleading trade description within the meaning of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968.

Accordingly, the South Western Justices had erred in law in deciding that because legal ownership of the car had remained vested in a single leasing company throughout, the description "one owner" was incapable of being misleading, and the defendants, Hallcrest Garages Ltd, had no case to answer.

Lord Justice Kerr sitting with Mr Justice Glidewell in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, so held quashing the dismissal of the case against the defendants and ordering a rehearing.

Mr Richard Mawrey for Wandsworth London Borough Council; Mr Mark Harris for Hallcrest Garages Ltd; the justices did not appear and were not represented.

LORD JUSTICE KERR said that the car, a 1975 Daimler, had been purchased in 1980 from Hallcrest Garages, who carried on business as motor dealers.

They had acquired the car from a company, Barry Jones Ltd, who were the hirers of the car, which was actually owned by a leasing company who had bought it new. It had been leased out under a series of leasing agreements to no fewer than five hirers. Barry Jones Ltd had been the last, and had then sold the car on behalf of the leasing company, which had remained its legal owner throughout.

The point taken was that although there had been five hirers, the car had been sold under a description which included the words "one owner".

Having acquired the car, the purchaser, Mr Molloy, had noticed a reference in the registration documents to the number of former keepers as being five.

Following complaints by him, the local authority, Wandsworth London Borough Council, brought a prosecution under section 1(1)(b) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, on the ground that the defendants had supplied or offered to supply the Daimler under a false trade description.

When the matter had come before the justices, the defendants had submitted that they had no case to answer. It was their contention that as a matter of strict legal meaning there had only been one owner, namely the leasing company.

The applicants had said that any normal purchaser seeing the description "one owner" would take that to mean that the car had been controlled and maintained by only one person.

His Lordship said that such a view was supported throughout the legislation concerning road vehicles. The examples showed that in the context of road vehicles, the word "owner" meant the person in possession of the vehicle.

By section 196(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972, all the obligations normally cast upon owners were also cast upon hirers of vehicles as the persons in possession of them. Regulation 3 of the Road Vehicles (Registration and Licensing) Regulations (SI 1971 No 450) interpreted "owner" as the person by whom a vehicle was kept.

In his Lordship's opinion that was why the registration document of the car had referred to five former keepers, that is, the five persons who had been in effect its owners. They had been responsible for the taxing, insurance, repair and maintenance of the car.

In the circumstances, a description of the car as having had "one owner" was *prima facie* clearly capable of being misleading and therefore a false trade description under sections 3(2) and 2(1)(j) of the 1968 Act. The justices ought therefore to have called on the defence to answer the case.

In deciding that because legal ownership had remained vested in the leasing company throughout it was impossible for the description to have been false, the justices had clearly erred in law.

His Lordship said that Mr Harris, on behalf of the defendants, had submitted that this was a case which should have proceeded by way of case stated instead of by way of judicial review.

He had been referred to *Chief Constable of the North Wales Police v Evans* ([1982] 1 WLR 1155) in support of that contention, but his Lordship could find nothing in it which supported Mr Harris's submission; and having considered *R v Knightsbridge Crown Court, Ex parte Aspinal Curzon Ltd* (*The Times*, December 16, 1982) in which a more liberal approach had been taken, he concluded that there was nothing to prevent the court proceeding by way of judicial review where it was clear that the justices had erred in law.

Accordingly, the application should be granted, the dismissal of the case quashed and the matter reheard.

Mr Justice Glidewell agreed.

Solicitors: Mrs S G Smith, Wandsworth; Lynn Relton & Co.

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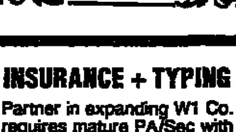
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An excellent opportunity has arisen at the Hampshire international headquarters of Sony Broadcast, one of the world's leaders in broadcast television and professional audio equipment. The person appointed will be responsible for the management of a Quality Assurance Department which functions both in Basingstoke and the Netherlands.

Suitable candidates for this position will have gained a substantial working knowledge in the Broadcast industry in assessing the technical and subjective performance of broadcast television equipment. Experience acquired either in operations and maintenance of broadcast products or in the test department of a broadcast equipment Manufacturer, would be of particular interest. Applicants should also possess an appropriate technical qualification and demonstrable management ability.

A first class salary and benefits package, including a 2 litre Company Car, Pension and Medical Schemes, will be offered, together with assistance towards relocation expenses if appropriate.

Please telephone for an application form.

Barry White, Personnel Manager, Sony Broadcast Ltd., City Wall House, Basing View, Basingstoke, Hants. Telephone Basingstoke (0256) 55011

SONY Broadcast

Deputy Head of Programme Acquisition

c.£20,000

Channel 4 wishes to appoint a person who will assist and deputise for the Head of Programme Acquisition in running the department responsible for negotiating the contractual and business arrangements for Channel 4's programmes, together with related work. Experience in film and television is essential and the successful candidate is likely to have a legal qualification.

A detailed curriculum vitae stating current salary level should be sent to the Personnel Department (CL/1); Channel 4 Television Company Ltd., 60 Charlotte Street, London W1P 2AX by 31.1.83.

Channel 4 is an equal opportunity employer, applications are welcome from candidates regardless of marital status, race, nationality, ethnic or national origins, or sex, and from registered disabled persons.

CHANNEL FOUR TELEVISION

Trade Policy — CBI

The CBI has a vacancy for a Senior Assistant in the Trade and Investment Policy Department to contribute to the formulation of CBI policy on International trade and investment issues.

The successful candidate can expect to deal with matters affecting overseas investment, multinational enterprises and general issues of industrial concern in relations with developing countries.

Applicants should be graduates, preferably with some knowledge of economics, an interest in international business, and at least 5 years' related experience.

A knowledge of French together with experience of committee work and a developed capacity for clear oral and written expression are also required.

Salary is negotiable, according to age, qualifications and experience.

Please send a full curriculum vitae to Mrs Mary Williams, Personnel Officer, Confederation of British Industry, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU (Tel: 01 379 7400 ext 661).

TRAVEL CO. SW3. Varied duties, knowledge of travel industry, French or Spanish/Portuguese useful. Good typing ess. Age 24+ c.£6,000. Falk Personnel. Tel: 01-439 1901.

SOCIETY MAGAZINE needs and experienced salesperson who can also write. Telephone 235 5888.

ANTIQUE SILVER DEALER West End. Requires mature person as sec/sales assistant. Good salary, reasonable hours. Ring 01-493 7658.

COMMERCIAL ASSISTANT Bi-lingual Spanish. Use your sales administration experience, and fluent Spanish, when you take responsibility for co-ordinating sales throughout Spain and Latin America for this Italian manufacturing company (Italian useful too). Deal with all progress chasing, liaising with suppliers and the factory in Milan. Be free to travel abroad at a moment's notice. Driving licence needed and good typing ability. Salary £6,500 neg. Please call 01-499 8070 Elizabeth Hunt, Recruitment Consultants.

هكذا من الأصل

Educational, Careers and Re-training

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to careers training

Professional people need help too

Edward Fennell on a career counselling service for chemists

Members of professional bodies are no longer a protected species. Having letters after your name may ease the way along the career path but they don't solve the basic problems of redundancy, blocked promotion and getting a first appointment. The professional classes with their higher expectations may, in fact, find it harder than most to deal with our depressed employment market.

It is for this reason that the Royal Society of Chemistry provides a counselling service for its members who are faced with a career crisis. "When professional chemists lose their jobs", says Gerald King, the professional services officer at the RSC, "they are, like everyone else, shattered by the experience and their confidence is undermined. There's no escaping that. All of us go through it. What I can do is help them rebuild that confidence, reestablish themselves and help them to see a way forward into the future".

Mr King usually sees about 110 people a year (out of a membership of 35,000) who need extensive personal help in dealing with career problems. This year he expects a 25 per cent increase. In a number of cases he has gone to see whole laboratories of chemists who have been made redundant. All of them need a pep talk and to be given the same basic advice. The individual attention can come later.

About half of his individual clients are people who have been made jobless. The remainder are either newly-qualified graduates trying to get a toehold in the employment market or more mature people who are keen to change their employer. He finds that many of his clients need direct personal advice.

"Some of the older ones may not have applied for a job in over 20 years. They're out of touch with modern methods of selection and how to present themselves at their best. I really have to take them back to basics over things like interviewing technique."

Often Mr King finds he has to apply a restraining hand on the plans of some of his clients. "Teaching is a favourite escape route for chemists. They hear that there are shortages so if they become unemployed they naturally see it as an alternative. But I really grill them over this. If they hadn't any previous interest in teaching and education I advise against it. Nothing could be worse than to go from the laboratory into teaching a class of uninterested youngsters who make your life miserable."

Through his close following of the unemployment market Mr King is able to give some shrewd advice about where the growth areas are and the employers who are recruiting. The RSC runs its own employment agency with a fairly sophisticated system of relating vacancies to the applicants on its books. Although precise figures are not available, it is reckoned that the service has a pretty high success rate in matching members to jobs.

Where newly-qualified graduates are concerned the RSC finds that it can help those students who have fallen through the nets provided by university and polytechnic careers advisory services. For people with low degrees, for example, it may be necessary to bring down their sights to technician level jobs.

For many research and development "bench" workers, the key career decision comes at the point of switching to management. The transition is not always easy. It may be blocked in some firms. The RSC employment service, backed up by Gerald King's judicious advice, may provide a useful bridge into wider opportunities.

The motivation behind all this is an altruistic concern for the members of the society at all stages of their careers. It is a recognition of the fact that many members will encounter problems at work and that life is not always plain sailing. There is no shame in that and the society's booklet *Redundancy – Guidance for Professional People* is one of a series which gives advice and information on professional matters.

The society takes some pride in this progressive approach and the fact that it offers an all-round "recruitment-to-retirement" counselling service. As the whole job-scene gets trickier maybe more professional bodies should be doing the same.

When the boilerman joins the Bench

John Muir looks at employees who have active roles outside work

It is widely accepted that management – here used in a general sense to cover management of community activities – should be broadly based. The idea is to bring in the citizen so that the man in the street, the customer, has a direct voice in the way these activities are managed, and thus, in theory, make the decisions more acceptable.

In a company which recognizes a union, the process of consultation and negotiation means that effectively the union has a hand in management. Such a process makes calls on time in working hours and the law provides for union representatives to be able to take reasonable time off for this and, depending on the actual duties involved, time off with pay. This approach is parallel with arrangements when an employee needs time off for public duties, though he gets no pay.

Many people who play an active role in public life either have time off during the day because of position or wealth, or are retired. Such people have great experience and make a valuable contribution, but do they represent the community at large? The retired may, but what other resources are there?

From an employer's point of view the prospect of releasing people from work may not be good. Absence means disruption, covering the work on the production line, arranging for extra supervision if the employee is himself a supervisor or manager. Rearrangement can mean extra cost even though the absent employee's wages are not paid. What benefit accrues to the employer?

The Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act gives the employee a right to a reasonable amount of time off for public duties. The Act defines the duties as those of magistrate, member of a local authority or governor of a school or college maintained by a local education authority.

But what is reasonable? The law says it must be viewed in relation to the absences required by the public duty, how much time off the employee has if he is a union representative and "the circumstances of the employer's business and the effect of the employee's absence on the running of that business". So the employee applies for time off and the employer decides whether it can be agreed, bearing in mind the employee's right to a reasonable amount.

The last word does not rest with the employer since the employee can complain to an industrial tribunal. A number of cases have been brought. Tribunals take into account a complainant's time-off requirements over the year, the scale of required absence, the employer's business and the extent to which the employee should commit his holiday entitlement.

A number of firms agree with their employees the number of days off for public duties. This has much to commend it in that it minimizes disputes, but even so the approach should be flexible. A general allocation does not necessarily meet the situation. It may well be that the boilerman requires more time off, and that his absence would have less impact than that of another employee.

Time off so granted does not carry with it the right to payment. Here is ground for the employer to consider. Does he encourage employees to take up public duties by ensuring no loss, does he merely do what the law requires, or does he use the accumulated absence as a stick against the employee by saying, for example: "You have been away from the job and do not have the required experience for promotion"?

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity:- Sarah Mary Collard Fund for the Provision of Guide Dogs

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 283, 093-A1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

University Appointments

PUBLIC NOTICES

LEGAL NOTICES

In the matter of G. & T. MARKS Limited and in the matter of The Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 23rd day of February 1983, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Philip Monjack, FCA, of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 12th day of January 1983.

P. MONJACK Liquidator

THE STANDARD OFFICE SUPPLIES COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named company will be held at Hanging Sword House, 21 Whitefriars Street, London EC4Y 8AL on Thursday 3rd February, 1983 at 12 o'clock noon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated 17th day of January, 1983.

By order of the Board

H. A. PILGRIM. Secretary.

MANNERING ADVERTISING Limited

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday the 4th day of February 1983 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 13th day of January, 1983.

CLIVE HICKS Director

LEGAL NOTICES

JACK WALLER & SON Limited T/A Mister George.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Tuesday the 1st day of February 1983 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 13th day of January 1983.

GEORGE WALLER Director

In the matter of POWERGAS PROPANE Limited.

by order of the HIGH COURT dated the 31st day of August, 1982, Neville Eckley F.C.A. of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed liquidator of the above-named company without a committee of inspection.

Dated the 14th day of January, 1983.

Yours faithfully, NEVILLE ECKLEY Liquidator

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BIRTHS

BIRTHDAYS

DEATHS

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MANAGER FOR VOCALIST

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International Appointments

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REVISER

- Ref: OJ 1/1

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MANAGEMENT TRAINER/ MIDDLE EAST

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Please send C.V with complete past work experience, and possible commencement date to:

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The successful applicant, in the age range 35-40, will be required to discharge the duties of a line management function responsible for a complete department of some 18 people and over 25 agents and distributors. Additionally, he will be required to contribute at Board level towards the development of overall Company plans and share in their responsibility and implementation. A well proven track record must be demonstrated, with preferably, some years at Board level.

The position will require good educational qualifications combined with the drive, self motivation and intellect to lead a team of Professional Sales Engineers working through competent Product Managers. Some overseas travel may be necessary but the primary job function will involve the planning, delegation and control of a wide range of sales related activities.

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The AVLAU Group of Companies, established in Singapore and Indonesia are leaders in the field of design and manufacturing of process production equipment related to the oil and gas industry, invite applicants for the position of Business Development Engineer.

It is envisaged that the successful candidate would be about 30 years of age and be in possession of an engineering degree, preferably with marketing experience in the related oil and gas industry. Successful applicants must be prepared to travel extensively throughout south-east Asia with positive marketing drive and an ability to interact and integrate at all levels with national and foreign oil companies to promote the company's own engineered and fabricated products.

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35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374.

*Unless you are an Actuary, please only contact us if you are applying for the above position.

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.30 BREAKFAST TIME: Presented by Frank Bough and Nick Ross. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and headlines on every quarter-hour; Sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 8.18; Live coverage of England v New Zealand cricket match from Sydney between 6.30 and 9.00; Getting Britain Fit (between 6.45 and 7.00); Tonight's TV (between 6.45 and 7.30); Your Stars (between 8.30 and 8.45); This is America (between 7.45 and 8.00); Review of the Papers (7.32); Regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15. The guests: Lynsey de Paul, John (Bergerac) Nettles, and John Junkin.

9.10 For Schools and Colleges: begins with Rendez-Vous France (Poitiers), and ends with Bellamy's Backyard Safari (at 11.55). Ends at 12.25.

12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore, Fern Britton; 12.57 Financial Report. And sub-titled news headlines.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: the lunchtime show from the foyer-studio; 1.45 Mr Benn; 2.00 You and Me.

2.15 For Schools, Colleges.

3.00 The Gun: Fifth in this series of 10 films about the history of firearms. Today: Colonel Colt and his revolutionary revolver (r).

3.15 Embroidery: Patchwork. With Jan Beaney (r); 3.40 Lyn Marshall's Everyday Yoga: The ninth day – the head roll and eye rotations.

3.55 Play School: the story of Goldilocks and the Three Bears; 4.20 Laurel and Hardy: cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Indira Joshi reads from Ilay Cooper's Indian Folk Tales; 4.40 The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse.

5.00 John Craven's Newsround; 5.05 Blue Peter: the magazine programme for intelligent youngsters; 5.35 *Willo the Wisp*.

5.40 News: with Moira Stuart; 6.00 South-East at Six; 6.25 Nationwide.

7.00 Tomorrow's World: Science and technology for Everyman.

7.25 Top of the Pops: with Janice Long and Gary Davies.

8.05 Wildlife on One: Sealion Summer. A film about the rare (some estimates put the world total as low as 5,000) Hooker Sealion whose breeding ground is exclusively on Enderby Island, 200 miles off the southernmost tip of New Zealand. We see the struggles that the pups have to survive. Filmed, during the brief Antarctic summer, by Neil Harraway and his crew.

8.30 The Climber: First in a new series of situation comedies starring Robin Nedwell (star of ITV's Doctor in the House comedies) as the bakery worker who wants to rise above his station. Co-starring David Battley, Jacqueline Tong, David Williams and, as the baker's non-speaking father, Jack Watson.

9.00 News: with Michael Buerk. And weather prospects.

9.25 The Citadel: First episode of Don Shaw's dramatization of the A. J. Cronin novel about an idealistic doctor. His story begins in the South Wales mining valleys. Starring Ben Cross as the doctor (see Choice).

10.20 Question Time: From Newcastle. Robin Day's panel consists of Dr John Cunningham MP, Geoffrey Rippon MP, Peter Jenkins of The Guardian, and William Rodgers MP.

11.20 Claire Rayner's Casebook: The problem of alcohol addiction, which is affecting an increasing number of women. 11.45 News headlines.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: The Sea; 9.47 Basic Maths; 10.04 Middle English (Izzy); 10.21 Basil Brush; 10.36 Electrostatics; 11.01 Picture Box: Claudius, boy of Rome; 11.16 Starting Science: magic and mystery; 11.36 Making a Living.

12.00 Teetime and Claudia: Enter Nibble the Squirrel; 12.10 Get up And Go!: with Beryl Reid.

12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial, set during the Second World War.

1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news.

1.30 Crown Court: The jury returns its verdict in the case of the leader of a town council (George Sewell) who is accused of committing incest with his daughter (Caroline Embling). The judge is played by Andrew Cruickshank

2.00 A Plus: Six sufferers from incontinence discuss their problems with a specialist, Roger Fenely and with a nurse, Christine Norton. Judith Chalmers presents the programme.

2.30 Cribb: Mad Hatter's Holiday. A re-run of this drama series in which Alan Dobie plays the Victorian detective. The stories are adapted from Peter Lovesey's novels. Today: the severed hand in a Brighton aquarium (r)

3.30 Survival: A Change of Scene. The plant and animal life that moves in when man have moved out of gravel pits in lowland Britain (r).

4.00 Teetime and Claudia: repeat of the noon programme for the kiddies; 4.15 Dangermouse: episode 4 of Demons Aren't Dull.

4.20 Madabout: Items about people who refuse to believe that the Old Wild West is a thing of the past. The guest is the comedian Bernie Winters who recalls a trip he paid to Arizona.

4.45 The Coral Island: Episode 3 of this serial version of the R. H. Ballantyne book about three lads shipwrecked on a desert island. Today: encounters with a shark and with cannibal warriors.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm: The *Yorkshire countryside serial.*

5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Thames Sport. Includes a profile of Ossie Ardiles. Plus Milk Cup draw.

7.00 Looks Familiar: Showbusiness quiz, testing a panel's knowledge of entertainment in the thirties and forties. Tonight's panel: Shelley Winters, Tony Britton and Max Bygraves. The question-master: Denis Norden.

7.30 Tom, Dick and Harriet: The pregnant Harriet (Brigit Forsyth) misinterprets the reason why her husband (Ian Ogilvy) takes a pretty model (Angela Kane) out to dine.

8.00 It Takes a Worried Man: Comedy series, with Peter Tilbury as the worried man. Tonight: his former wife reappears (Gaye Brown).

8.30 Falcon Crest: More about baby Joseph, and the murder charge against Cole (Billy Moses).

9.30 TV Eye. The police shooting of *an innocent man* in London last weekend. People who have clashed with the police are among those who are interviewed in tonight's programme.

10.00 News, followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 *Film:* Rio Conchos (1964) Routine western with Richard Boone as the suspect after a shoot-out at an Apache burial party. With Stuart Whitmore. Director: Gordon Douglas.

12.25 Close: a reading from Sir Michael Hordern.

Ben Cross: The Citadel (BBC1, 9.25pm)

● THE CITADEL (BBC 1, 9.25 pm), adapted in 10 instalments by Don Shaw from A. J. Cronin's over-familiar novel about the tarnishing of medical idealism, begins tonight. Episode one is a curate's egg. Ben Cross, playing Andrew Manson, the fledgling doctor, is a sensitive and intelligent actor, given the right role (Harold Abrahams in the film Chariots of Fire, for example). But his is a strangely detached performance in this first episode. So *many appalling things crop up to test* the doctor's resilience during his first months as assistant GP in the South Wales mining valleys, that you might think Mr Cross's face would have been a positive cockpit of emotions. Robert Donat brought this off splendidly in the 1938 film of the book. *Perhaps Mr Cross will manage* it in succeeding episodes. The impressive thing about episode one

CHOICE

is the total sense of conviction that results from filming in the mining *valley where Cronin himself lived and* worked. And the Welshness is enhanced by the use of actors from the Principality who sound as if they have first-hand experience of the sobering events with which they are involved. Cronin would, I think, have given them his stamp of approval.

● If it is true that fishing is the number one participant sport, then HOOKED (BBC 2, 6.00 pm) concisely sums up what millions of viewers are going to be tonight and on every Thursday night for the next six weeks. I suspect, moreover, that even those of us who don't know a blood worm from a glow worm or a waggler from a haggler, will find something to interest them in this match angling series as five men and a girl (five using lightweight conventional rods and the sixth manfully manipulating a 20lb pole that resembles nothing so much as a jousting lance), catapult their loose feed into a lake at Longleat House, slip their catch into the keep-net, and finally on to the weighing scale. The suspense ends only when one of them sends the indicator quivering up to the 4lb 11oz mark.

● Drama highlight: GOODNIGHT IRENE (Radio 4, 3.02), David Bannister's play about a Korea war veterans' last reunion at a Territorial camp, ultimately lurches somewhat inconvincingly into high drama. But for the rest, it humorously and shrewdly navigates those twin channels of nostalgia and escapism that flow through most of us.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School (same as BBC 1, 3.55 pm). Closedown at 11.25.

4.10 The Four Seasons: First of four films about the common denominators in people's lives. Today's film deals with three couples who are *awaiting the arrival of a* baby. With Bernard Falk, and Sheila Kitzinger (already seen on BBC 1).

4.50 Living on the Land: How an inherited horse transformed the lives of a Herefordshire farming family by projecting them into the unfamiliar world of racing (r).

5.40 Robinson Crusoe of Clipper Island: Episode six of this old black-and-white Saturday morning children's film show serial. Today: The God of the Volcano.

6.00 Hooked: The knockout coarse fishing competition series returns; introduced by Jack Charlton (see Choice).

6.25 Cartoon Two: Traveller Second Class.

6.40 International Cricket: Floodlit play between England and New Zealand in the World Series Cup. From Sydney. The highlights are introduced by Richie Benaud.

7.25 News summary. With subtitles.

7.30 Nature: Wildlife film. We see something of the lives of the giant pandas of the Chinese province of Sichuan.

8.05 Images of War: The work of the Second World War artist Abram Games.

8.25 Russell Harty: Live from Manchester. Lady Soames is one of the guests. She shares the cameras with the former world darts champion Jocky Wilson, the commentator Sid Wadell; and Mary O'Hara with *her harp*.

9.00 The Nolans: Songs from Bernadette, Coleen, Linda and Maureen.

9.30 Forty Minutes: Package Tour: Some of the extraordinary things that happen when holidaying Britons descend on the Spanish resort of Benidorm. The characters include the Macclesfield man who manipulates his Emu-like doll to pinch the bottoms of beach girls; the housewife who flirts with a perplexed muleteer; and the women who fight baby bulls while their spouses dress up as women. The film marks the documentary debut of Mark Chapman.

10.10 Grapevine: Café soirée, with David Rappaport. And unemployed people describe what it is like to be jobless. Juliet Blake presents Gripevine.

10.40 Newsnight: bulletins and comment. Ends at 11.35.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Ark on the Move: Gerald Durrell among the threatened reptiles of Round Island, off the coast of Mauritius. They include lizards and the very rare boa. Some of them will end up in Mr Durrell's zoo in Jersey, Channel Islands.

5.15 World of Animation: Cartoons from all over the world.

5.30 Splash: More hints for swimmers from David Wilkie. Tonight, two British internationals join him in demonstrating the techniques *of racing starts and turns*, moments when precious seconds can be lost.

6.00 Get Smart: American-made secret service comedies starring Don Adams as Secret Agent 86. Tonight, he goes to espionage training college in a bid to uncover the identity of an infiltrator from KAOS.

6.30 Quilts in Women's Lives: What these bedcovers mean to six American women. One of them, Lucy Hilty, regards them as "big areas to express an idea." We discover what she means by that.

7.00 Channel Four News: nearly sixty minutes of news and comment.

8.00 Unforgettable: Another helping of musical nostalgia. *The guests are* Dave Dee Dozy, Mick and Titch, and Chris Andrews. The host is Alan Freeman.

8.30 Treasure Hunt: Tonight's two contestants are both Londoners, Christina Bailey and Carole Watson. They send Anneka Rice flying through the skies over Wales to follow up the clues they discover in the studio. Helping them is Kenneth Kendall who, like them, has both feet on the ground.

9.30 The Irish RM: *Episode 3 of* Rosemary Anne Sisson's adaptation of the Somerville and Rose stories about the resident magistrate (Peter Bowles) caught up in a series of Irish misdemeanours. Tonight, Flurry (Bryan Murray) *sells a wild and dangerous* mare to his rival for the affections of his cousin Sally (Lise-Ann Laughlin). Tim Woodward plays the rival. Also starring Doran Godwin as the magistrate's finacée.

10.30 What the Papers Say: with Melanie Phillips, of The Guardian.

10.45 World Cinema: Sogni d'Oro (Golden Dreams) (1981) Intelligently humorous, semi-autobiographical film written by, directed by, and starring Nanni Moretti. It is, basically, a tale of illusions that turn to dust, though optimism manages to survive. Co-starring Nicola di Pinto, Claudio Spadaro, Remo Remotti and Miranda Compa. Ends at 12.35.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Thought World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Enterprise. Series about people who succeed against the odds. 2: Michael Peters.
10.30 Morning Story: Some Cameo Glass for Mr Glinks by John Sparry.
10.45 Daily Service†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 The Dream Makers. A look at research into dreaming.
11.48 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 Home-In. Do-It-Yourself advice.
12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. Goodnight Irene, by David Bannister.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 Bookshelf.
4.40 Story Time: The Beautiful Visit, by Elizabeth Jane Howard (4).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 *Shipping Forecast.* 5.25 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Dealing with Daniels. A radio card game.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 BBC Symphony Orchestra at the Barbican. Mozart Schubert.†
8.15 Any Answers?
8.35 Concert Part 2: Mozart.†
9.10 By All Souls' to St Michael's. A look at modern Oxford.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: Monkey Nuts, a short story by D H Lawrence.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

ENGLAND: VHF with above except: 6.25am Weather; Travel. 9.05-10.45 For Schools: 9.05 Noticeboard. 9.10 A Service for Schools. 9.30 Inside Pages. 9.55 Poetry Corner. 10.05 Sounds, *Words and Movement.* 10.20 Stories and Rhymes. 10.30 Hallo! Wie geht's? 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Reading Music. 11.05 In the News! 11.30 Wavelength. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Living Language. 2.20 Radio Geography. 2.40 Quest. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Sur le vif.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 *Morning concert* Rebel, Paganini, (the Maestosa Sonata Sentimentale), Brahms orch. Dvorak, Janacek, Suk; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Dvorak, Janacek, Suk; Records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 *This Week's Composer* Schubert; records. Includes the piano trio in B flat D898.†
10.00 Tchaikovsky on record. The Suite No 3 in E, played by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.†
10.45 English Songs Ireland, Britten, Peter Wishart, Quilter.†
11.45 Bournemouth Sinfonietta Concert: Haydn, Mozart, Ravel, Adrian Cruft, Mozart. The Mozart works are the horn concerto No 4 in E flat, and the symphony No 32 in B flat.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert from St George's Brandon Hill: Beethoven, Faure.†
2.00 *The Cunning Little Vixen* Opera in 3 acts. Music by Janacek. Sung in Czech with the Czech Philharmonic Chorus and Orchestra.†
3.55 Alban Berg Quartet Mozart, Bartok.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Bandstand The Gus Band: Gregson, Musgrave, Sparke, Leidzen.†
7.00 Music for Harp John Parry, Grace Williams, Pierne, Ferenc Farkas.†
7.30 Flos Play by David Pownall, with Michael Williams, Robert Eddison, Mike Gwilym and Peter Vaughan.†
9.30 *Songs and Duets songs recital:* Parry, Leslie Walters, Schubert, Schumann.†
10.15 Music in our Time Enrique Raxach, Klaus Huber, Rolf Gehlhaar, Brian Ferneyhough. Includes the first broadcast performance of Enrique Raxach's Chimaera, for bass clarinet and tape.†
11.15 News.

Radio 2

5.0 am Colin Berry including 5.2, 6.2 cricket desk. Wogan including 9 cricket desk. † 10.00 Jimmy Young including 10.2, 11.2 cricket desk. † 12.00 Music While You Work including 12.2 cricket desk. † 12.30 pm Gloria Hunniford including 2.2 sports desk. † 2.30 Cliff Michelmore including 3.2 sports desk. † 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.2, 5.2 *sports desk. Sport.* 6.00 Sarah Kennedy including 6.50 sports desk. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing.† 8.30 Country Club.† 9.30 Star Sound Extra. 9.57 Sports desk. 10.00 Drop Me Here, Darling. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Benny Green.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music with Charles Nove.†

Radio 1

6.0 am Mike Smith. 7.00 Mike Read. *9.00 Simon Bates.* 11.30 Andy Peebles, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Walters' Weekly. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00am with Radio 2. 10.00pm with radio 1. 12.00-5.00 with radio 2.

World Service

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Letter from London. 7.40 Paperback Choice. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Jazz Workshop. 8.30 Frank Muir goes into ... Crime. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial Ahead. 9.45 English Baroque Music. 10.00 Tom Jones. 10.30 Musician at Large. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Bleak House. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Frank Muir Goes Into ... Crime. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Rock Salad. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Listening Post. 5.25 New Ideas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 What's New. 9.30 Jazz Score. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 0.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 The Belton Estate. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Frank Muir Goes Into ... Crime. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Short Story. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Big Band Sound. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Classical Record Review. 5.45 The World Today

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC Wales 10.10-10.32am I Ysgolion: Hwnt ac Yma. 12.57-1.0pm News of Wales Headlines. 2.15-2.40 I Ysgolion: Ffenestri. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 6.0-6.25 Wales Today. 11.45 News Headlines. News of Wales. Scotland 11.30-11.55am For Schools: Let's See. 12.55-1.0pm The Scottish News. 3.0-3.30 The Afternoon Show. Family Matters. 3.30-3.40 Interval. 6.0-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.0 Sydney Devine – The Movie. (A film about this successful Scottish entertainer.) 11.20-11.45 Business Club. *11.45* Scottish news summary. Northern Ireland 11.30-11.55am For Schools. 12.57-1.0pm Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.0-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News headlines, Northern Ireland news. England: 6.0-6.25 Regional news magazines. 11.50 Close.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 *Emmerdale Farm.* 10.32 9 to 5. 11.00 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.30 Portrait of a Legend: Kris Kristofferson. 12.00 New Commandment. 12.05 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: *Starts* 8.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Allan Stewart Show. 10.30 9 to 5: Light drama series. 11.00 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.30 Crann-Tara. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15-5.45 Looks Familiar. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.55 Live at the Millionaire. 12.25 am Closedown.

S4C

Starts 2.00 pm Hwnt ac Yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Hyn o Fyd. 2.55 Interval. 3.15 People to People. 3.55 Make it Count. 4.20 Making the Most of. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Garan, Gwarchodwr y Gofod. 5.30 Cartoon Alphabet. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Jeopardy. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Enoc Huws. 8.00 Cefn Gwlad. 8.30 Treasure Hunt: East Anglia. 9.30 Drama Difiau. 10.40 Film: Devil Commands* (Boris Karloff) 1941 film about a scientist who tries to communicate with his dead wife. 12.10 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-%7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.30 News. Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Bodyline. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Mr and Mrs. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.30 Preview. 1.00 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.30 Crann Tara. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 am Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.10 Fangface. 6.30 Gardens for all. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 8.30-9.30 Fall Guy. 10.35 Making a Living. 11.00 Film: Death Policy. Whirlwind romance turns into a nightmare. 12.25 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 *Keep it in the Family.* 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Enterprise. 10.30 Love American Style. 11.00 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.30 Shelley. 12.00 Live Jazz at the Millionaire. 12.30am Working Together, Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 12.30pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 The Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Keep it in the Family. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.10 News. 11.15 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.45 Ladies Man: Comedy. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 House Calls. 5.15-5.45 Looks Familiar. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Quincy. 11.30 9 to 5. 12.00 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 12.30 am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00 pm-6.35 Wales at Six. 10.30 Wales This Week. 11.15 Quincy. 12.15 am In the Mouth of the Dragon. 12.45 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Paint along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Clegg's People. 11.00 House Calls. 11.30 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 12.00 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 The Gaffer. 5.15-5.45 Different *Strokes. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30* Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Just William. 11.00 Showcase. 11.15 Musical Special: Harry Belafonte. 12.10am Company, Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Morecambe and Wise Show. 11.00 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.30 Off the Road. 12.00 News. 12.03 am Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens For All. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 10.35 Making a Living. 11.00 Film: Death Policy. How a whirlwind romance turned into a nightmare. 12.25 am Postscript. 12.31 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † STEREO. ★BLACK AND WHITE. (r) REPEAT.

Terms for British rebate

From Ian Murray
Brussels

New and very carefully thought out proposals, designed to give Britain back a net £500m of its 1982 EEC budget contributions, were presented yesterday to the European Parliament budgetary committee by Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the budget Commissioner. If accepted, they could mean greater control by the Community on exactly how the money is to be spent.

The proposals became necessary after the Euroean Parliament last month voted by a big majority to reject the supplementary budget needed to authorize Britain to receive back the money, even though the amount had already been approved

The proposals have been devised to try to meet the requirements laid down by Parliament last month for approving the rebate. Parliament's budgetary committee will study them in depth next week.

In the proposals the Commission's biggest gesture made to Parliament's demands is to stipulate that £228m of the money to be paid back to Britain should be spent on "energy strategy" which would be of all-round value in the EEC. This is aimed at satisfying Parliament's demand that rebate money should be earmarked for schemes of Community importance rather than being spent on projects which merely benefit Britain.

The Commission would also hang on to 10 per cent of all the rebate money until such time as it was satisfied that there had been "proper control" of the way it was being spent. The Commission clearly hopes to bring pressure on Britain to honour the understanding whereby a member state is meant to match Community money on any project with money from its own exchequer.

Mr Tugendhat's biggest gamble, however, is not actually spelt out in the proposals. It is the hope that Parliament will be prepared to accept the Commission's good will in putting forward the green discussion paper at the end of this month which will look at the way the Community should be financed into the future. This is the best he can offer to meet Parliament's demand for no more "ad hoc" British budget deals

Fish talks, page 7



Police officers being trained as marksmen at the Metropolitan Police Firearms Training School in Epping Forest (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Gun instructors' morale high despite grave concern

By Michael Horsnell

A police constable from Scotland Yard's Special Patrol Group eased his stomach to the floor, took aim, and fired 10 bullets from his Smith and Wesson .38 revolver into the cardboard terrorist 25 metres away.

We were at the safe end of B range at the Metropolitan Police Firearms Training School, deep in Epping Forest where a stranger overhearing the commotion might think he was listening to farmers shooting rabbits.

Inside the Lippitts Hill Camp at Loughton, Essex, once an anti-aircraft centre guarding north London and then a prisoner-of-war camp, the air reeks of burnt powder and the bucket beside the firearms instructor is filled with spent cartridges. On the floor of the range, which is like an elongated squash court, lie tiny lethal shards of lead which force the instructors to wear eye shields.

It is here that 4,500 officers from the metropolitan force of 26,000 men have been trained to kill if they are faced with no alternative.

In the four shooting ranges and beyond, in the classroom where Police Constable John Nunn, an instructor, is telling a class of eight men and two women police constables how to accept the surrender of an armed man, it is business as usual.

Conversation outside class, however, inevitably centred on the events in west London when Mr Stephen Waldorf was shot last Friday.

Supt Bob Wells, who is in charge of firearms training for the Metropolitan Police, said: "This has not affected morale, but what happened has caused grave concern among the staff. We want to find out what happened that led to the tragedy.

Here we have to beleve in what we are doing, but we cannot teach this kind of thing without a conscience. We have thought about what could have happend and wondered about our training methods."

The Scotland Yard report into the incident will be studied at the campto see wheter training methods need amendement.

Twenty officers are at present undergoing a week's course in basic firearms training, a normal intake.

Threat of new Falklands conflict

Continued from page 1

alert (our Defence Correspondent writes).

The Ministry of Defence did note that the Argentines had never officially ceased hostilities against Britain.

The British garrison is likely to be maintained at around its present level throughout this year. Whitehall sources last autumn were speaking in terms of a review early this year, but this now seems unlikely to lead to any reduction.

The Government will be particularly likely to err on the side of caution because of the political embarrassment which would arise from a successful Argentine incursion.

At present there are between 3,000 and 4,000 troops in the Falklands, about half a dozen frigates and destroyers with their support vessels, a nuclear-powered submarine, Phantom supersonic fighters, and Harrier aircraft.

British military sources believe that the garrison is adequate to defend the islands against any substantial attack by the Argentines, but recognize that it is impossible to be absolutely certain of being able to prevent a very rapid small-scale sortie.

The secrecy attached to the arrival and departure of the Prime Minister on her recent visit to the islands was evidence that the authorities by no means dismiss the possibility of Argentine action at some stage.

Peace treaty proposal

Continued from page 1

however, that Parliament and the Falkland islanders would grow to appreciate, over a period anyway, that a leaseback deal was the only alternative to creating a Fortress Falklands.

Criticism of the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) had however got out of perspctive. The main conclusion of the report had been that the Argentine invasion could not have been prevented. Lord Franks and his team had merely been recommending ways in which the JIC could be improved.

He also answered criticism that the crisis had received inadequate attention by the Defence Committee, pointing out that the matter would have been brought up only when a decision was needed.

Lord Carrington defended the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, "one of the best diplomatic services in the world".

Frank Johnson in the Commons

After TV-am worldwide vision takes a bow

Mr Edward Heath last night made another of those weighty contributions of his to an economic debate.

The speech was an enjoyable example of Late Heath, a more genial, almost chuckling style than the artist's darker early and middle periods. But his calls for leadership always remain faintly manacing. This time he was in favour of what he called "A world wide vision." He noted with satisfaction that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had been made chairman of a body called the "interim committee" of the International Monetary Fund. He welcomed this. He thought it indicated "world wide vision." fixing the amiable Sir Geoffrey with a sombre eye, he went on: "If there are some in the Treasury who don't have a world wide vision I hope he will get rid of them as soon as possible."

What was it, we all wondered, this World Wide Vision? A picture was conjured up of the well-mannered, refreshingly gentle Sir Geoffrey checking up on his civil servants in the manner suggested by Mr Heath. "Er, excuse men, Armature, I hope you don't mind me asking, but have you got a World Wide Vision?"

"Well, actually, Chancellor, if you're thinking of buying a video, Fiona, and I swear by our Sony. World Wide Vision *may* be OK, but they *do* sound British. On the other hand, it could be the name a Jap firm uses for our market, in which case you're all right."

Mr Heath was listened to with great respect by the Labour, Liberal and SDP benches, since it is always assumed that anything he says in the House is bad for the Government. Mr Roy Jenkins, who spoke next, said it would come as no surprise to the House that he agreed with a number of points made by Mr Heath. In fact, Mr Heath made trouble for the Government only once, which was possibly a record. Otherwise the speech was all about Special Drawing Rights, interim committees, the European Monetary System, Saudi Arabians and similar matters which are rightly of no concern to normal people, but mention of which are invariably intended to impress those who feel they should take an interest in public affairs.

The passage in which he made trouble for the Government came when he touched on the various ministerial claims that the pound fell partly or wholly as a result of the pledge by the Labour economic spokesman, Mr Peter Shore, that a Labour Government would allow it to depreciate. This, *said* Mr Heath, assuming a pose of amused disdain, was to attribute to Mr Shore and the Labour front bench an "influence in the world economy" which was disproportionate.

Mr Shore nodded agreement, though one could not entirely see why, since the implication of the passage was that Mr Heath thought Mr Shore a nobody. Nonetheless, Mr Shore had spent a large measure of his own speech earlier in the day in denying responsibility for the pound's fall. He therefore welcomed the support of a former Conservative Prime Minister, however insulting. Mr Heath placed one more, small barb. Blaming the pound's fall on the policy of some Labour Government, showed "a lack of confidence in the outcome of the election", he dryly observed. Then, with or without irony, he quickly added that this was "not a lack of confidence I share".

Mr Heath's speech was the most diverting contribution to a rather ordinary debate. Mr Shore did a routine rage. The admirable Sir Geoffrey, like a reassuring announcement in an aeroplane, attributed the pound's recent difficulties to "turbulence." Mr Roy Jenkins expressed concern.

Members were far more interested in the earlier attraction of Mr Ronald Brown, the Social Democrat member for Hackney South, moving to arraign Mr Kenneth Livingstone before the Committee of Privileges for allegedly threatening the constituencies of London MPs with cuts in services unless the MPs voted in the House as the GLC wanted. Wise Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, was by implication in favour of letting the matter rest after the Speaker read out a letter from Mr Livingstone denying the offence. But enough Tories, Liberals and Social Democrats were on hand to vote that the Committee examine this case involving, in an election year, Mr Livingstone – that unique creation of the London left and the Conservative Central Office.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Gloucester, President, The Royal Smithfield Club, attends the council meeting and luncheon at Butchers' Hall, London, 11.15.

New exhibitions

Artistic Conversation: Poland-/USA 1931-1982: work by leading American and Polish artists, Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 1 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (from today until Feb 20).

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings from the Granada Collection: a selection of paintings by leading British artists, Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9, closed Sun; (until Feb 26).

Cadbury's national exhibition of children's art 1982/83, City Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30; (until Feb 22).

Stars in the Sitting Room: photographs by Peter Bolton-Roderick Ebdon, Ron McFarlane and Paul Stokes, RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45, closed Sun; (until Feb 19).

Recent Paintings by Simon Betts, City Museum & Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough, Tues to Sat 12 to 5; (until Jan 29).

Paintings and drawings by Leonid Pasternak; paintings and drawings by Stephen Farthing and Glenn Sujo, and Traces: installations by B. C. Gilbert, G. Lewis and Russell Mills, Museum of Modern Art, 30 Pembroke Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5; Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon; (until Jan 30).

Last chance to see

Children, Toys and Christmas Photographs, toys, events and traditions for the Christmas season, Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Road, Doncaster; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Music

Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Birmingham; 7.30.

Concert by St Andrews Music Club, Younger Hall, St Andrews.

Concert by the Schubert Ensemble of London, University Hall, Bath, 7.30.

Recital by the Scholars, St Edmund's School, Canterbury, 8.

Concert with Erich Fruenberg (violin) and David Wilde (piano), St George's Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.

Halle Orchestra concert, De Montfort Hall, Granville Road, Leicester, 7.30.

Lunchtime promenade concert by the Scottish Baroque Ensemble, National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Edinburgh, 1.

Lectures, talks

Youth at Sea – The Work of the Sail Training Association, by David Swayne, Tudor Merchants Hall, Southampton, 8.

William Hunter and Captain Cook, by Dr Euan W. Mackie, Boyd Orr Building, Glasgow University, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,032

ACROSS

1 Militant has incomplete view on start of play (8).
6 Blend of claret for political alliance (6).
9 Story nobody wants to hear in magazine (6).
10 Soft touch of midshipman, note (4,4).
11 Manner of playing – musical turns about to follow (8).
12 MP without his constituents – a piece of bad luck (6).
13 A change for one in Greek isle spells confusion (5).
14 Note reality gets distorted in this (5,4).
17 State aimed to get revision of papers etc. (4,5).
19 Takes over the game (5).
22 Never the same again for a hero of opera? (6).
23 Flier he devoured in conflict (8).
24 Wise men from East first guided by light to king at one (8).
25 Wooster's club used by pipers (6).
26 Nathaniel's at home at the seaside (6).
27 Coffee obtained from one's press officer (8).

DOWN

2 Cat he twice confused – a wild one (7).
3 Decoration of golf club an affliction to be borne (4,5).
4 Fashionable attempt to accept a new post here (2-4).
5 Collins' novel description of Irene Adler's wedding? (3,5,2,5).
6 Company at Magdalene used to add flavour to ale (8).
7 Pain in poor rat's wind-pipe (7).
8 Mere versifiers? (4,5).
13 Authority for enclosure? There's no equity in it (6,3).
15 Sort of engine required for short rally? (3-6).
16 Hire again to top fruit (2-6).
18 Make more pleasant report about Paris season coming up (7).
20 Part of newspaper van (7).
21 What supporters did when delayed? (4,2).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,031

Anniversaries

Births: Wolfe Tone, Irish nationalist, Dublin, 1763; André-Marie Ampère, physicist, Lyon, 1775. Deaths: David Garrick, London, 1779; John Ruskin, Coniston, Cumbria, 1900; George V (acceded May 6, 1910), Sandringham, Norfolk, 1936. The first meeting of Simon de Montfort's parliament, which included representatives of the boroughs, 1265. National Heroes' Day in Cape Verde Islands. Armed Forces Day in Mali.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Motions on rate support grant orders for England.

Lords (3): Data Protection Bill, second reading. Debate on energy costs.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Meetings at Lingfield Park (1) and Newton Abbot (1.15).

Times world-wide

Noon in London is: 7 am in New York; 4 am in San Francisco; 9 am in Tokyo; 11 pm in Canberra; 2 pm in Johannesburg; 4 pm in United Arab Emirates; 3 pm in Kenya; 1 pm in Nigeria; 3 pm in Moscow; 8 pm in Hongkong.

New books – paperback

A selection of interesting books published this week:
Loneliness by Irma Kurtz (Blackwell, £2.95)
Love and War in the Apennines by Eric Newby (Picador, £1.95)
Slowly down the Ganges by Eric Newby (Picador, £2.50)
The Collected Stories of Eudora Welty (Marion Boyars £8.95)
The Health and Fitness Handbook edited by Miriam Polunin (Sphere, £5.95)
The Hodder Book of Christian Quotations by Tony Castle (Hodder and Stoughton, £5.95)
The Marriage Machine by Gillian Freeman (Pavanne, £1.75)
The Which Guide to Birth Control by Penny Kane (Consumers Association and Hodder and Stoughton, £3.95)
The Young Rebecca – writings of Rebecca West 1911–1917 edited by Jane Marcus (Virago, £5.50)
Twenty Years a-Growing by Maurice O'Sullivan (Oxford, £2.50)

BA

The papers

The Government boasts of its success in reducing inflation, says the Daily Mirror, but each percentage point by which it has fallen has been paid for by another million unemployed. "President Reagan adopted Mrs Thatcher's policies; by doing so, America suffers the Thatcher consequences."

Mr Andrei Gromyko's visit to Bonn on the eve of the West German elections was to give "blatant support" to the Christian Democratic Party, which opposes American nuclear bases in Germany, says The Sun.

The Daily Express believes the Data Protection Bill may not go far enough in its proposals to protect individual liberty from "the remorseless advance of technology and information processing". Britain may still be far from being the nightmare state described by George Orwell, the paper says, but let us not forget that next year is 1984!

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.66	1.59
Austria Sch	27.90	26.10
Belgium Fr	81.50	77.00
Canada $	1.99	1.91
Denmark Kr	13.85	13.15
Finland Mkk	8.80	8.30
France Fr	11.10	10.60
Germany DM	3.95	3.73
Greece Dr	152.00	138.00
Hongkong $	10.59	00.04
Ireland Pt	1.19	1.13
Italy Lira	2220.00	2120.00
Japan Yen	394.00	368.00
Netherlands Gld	4.34	4.10
Norway Kr	11.61	10.96
Portugal Esc	165.00	150.00
South Africa Rd	2.05	1.90
Spain Pta	205.25	195.25
Sweden Kr	12.08	11.43
Switzerland Fr	3.25	3.05
USA $	1.62	1.56
Yugoslavia Dnr	134.00	125.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 326.1.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 6.8 at 621.6.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:

Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Roads

London and South-east: Congestion on New Cross one-way system due to roadworks in Queens Road. A309: Kingston by-pass: only one lane open westbound near Manor Road South. A5: Temporary signals near M1 junction at Flamstead, Hertfordshire.

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures between junctions 19 and 20 (Bristol and M5). M5: Only one lane open northbund from junctions 26 (Wellington) to junction 25 (Taunton). A370: Temporary signals between Congressbury and Bristol.

Midlands and East Anglia: A1: Lane closures at Brampton and Eaton Socon; Cambridgeshire. M54: Numerous lanes closed on Telford by-pass. A41: Temporary signals at Ternhill, between Newport and Whitechurch.

North: M62: Various lane closures between junctions 22 (Ripponden) and 25 (Brighouse). A1(M): Lane closures between Blyth and Wadworth, Yorkshire. A647: Temporary signals on Stanningley by-pass, Leeds.

Scotland: M8: Glasgow city ring-road: Lane closures from 9.30am to 4pm, between junction 15 (Townhead) and 14 (Fruit Market). M9: Lane closures near junction 10 (Stirling). A1: Temporary diversion at East Linton.

Information supplied by the AA.

Travel information

Prerecorded information on rail, road, air and sea travel in this country and on the Continent is available on British Telecom's *Traveline*. Information is updated throughout the day and includes details of weather conditions if these affect travel.

For national summaries call: Rail (Inter-City and London): 01-246 8030; road (motorways and major trunk roads): 01-246 8031; sea: 01-246 8032; air: 01-246 8033.

For regional travel information call: Birmingham: 021-246 8021; Bristol: 0272-8021; London: 01-246 8021; Manchester and Liverpool: 061-246 8021; N England: 0632-8021; Northern Ireland: 0232-8021; Scotland: 031-246 8021; S and W Yorkshire: 0532-8021; S Wales: 0222-8021.

Blood donors

Blood donations from 25,000 people are needed every week to maintain hospital supplies in this country. If you would like to become a blood donor, and are between the ages of 18 and 65 and in good health, contact the nearest Blood Transfusion Service – address in your local telephone directory.

Weather forecast

Pressure will be high in S, with a milder airstream across all parts.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dry with variable cloud and some sunshine, frost in places at first; wind mainly W, light to moderate; max temp 5 to 7c (41 to 45f).

Channel Islands, SW, NW, central N England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Mostly dry but rather cloudy at times, some sunny or clear intervals; wind mainly W, fresh perhaps strong locally; (max temp 6 to 8c (43 to 46f).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Rather cloudy, bright intervals, mainly dry, frost in places at first, wind mainly W, light increasing moderate to fresh; max temp 5c (41f).

Glasgow, Central Highlands, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy, some drizzle in places, becoming misty later; wind W, to SW, fresh to strong, occasionally perhaps gale; max temp 5 to 7c (41 to 45f).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Most places will be dry and mild; with perhaps overnight frost in S.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NW, fresh or strong, perhaps gale; sea rough. Straits of Dover: Wind NW, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. English Channel (E): Wind NW, moderate or fresh; sea moderate. St George's Channel: Wind NW, moderate or fresh; sea moderate. Irish Sea: Wind NW, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 7.55am. Sun sets: 4.28pm
Moon rises: 10.51am. Moon sets: 11.11pm
First quarter: January 22

Lighting-up time

London 4.58 pm to 7.24 am
Bristol 5.08 pm to 7.34 am
Edinburgh 4.50 pm to 7.57 am
Manchester 4.58 pm to 7.41 am
Penzance 5.25 pm to 7.41 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

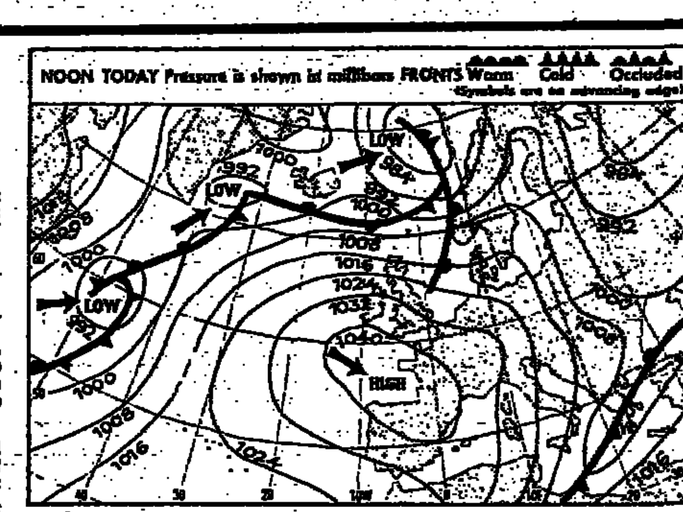
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	3	37	Guernsey	f	5	41
Birmingham	f	4	39	Inverness	c	2	36
Blackpool	s	5	41	Jersey	s	6	38
Bristol	s	5	41	London	s	6	43
Cardiff	s	5	41	Manchester	s	4	39
Edinburgh	s	3	37	Newcastle	s	3	37
Glasgow	s	3	37	Ronaldsway	s	6	43

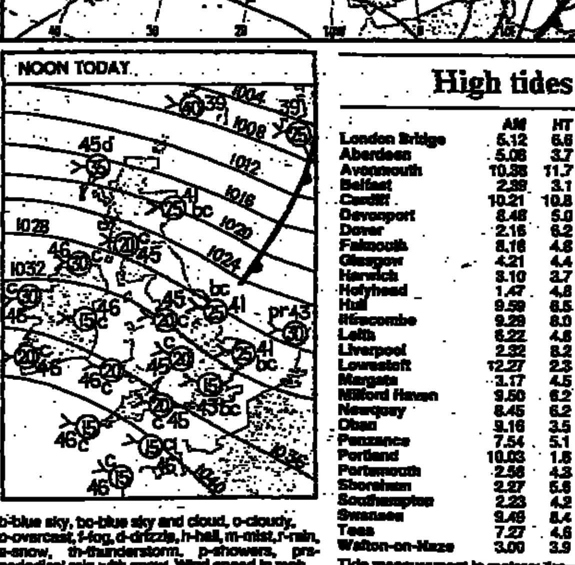
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 6C (43F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2C (36F). Humidity: 6 pm, 80 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,036.2 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Newquay, Penzance, Guernsey, Bristol, Cardiff, 8C (46F); lowest day max: Aviemore, 1C (34F); highest rainfall: Kinloss, 0.33in; highest sunshine: Eastbourne, 7.0hr.





b-blue sky, bc-blue sky and cloud, c-cloudy, o-overcast, f-fog, d-drizzle, h-hail, m-mist, r-rain, s-snow, th-thunderstorm, p-showers, pr-periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.12	6.6	5.48	6.5
Aberdeen	5.08	3.7	4.59	3.9
Avonmouth	10.38	11.7	10.54	11.4
Belfast	2.39	3.1	2.49	3.4
Cardiff	10.21	10.8	10.37	10.8
Devonport	8.48	5.0	9.11	4.8
Dover	2.16	6.2	2.36	5.8
Falmouth	8.16	4.8	8.41	4.8
Glasgow	4.21	4.4	4.34	4.7
Harwich	3.10	3.7	3.41	3.6
Holyhead	1.47	4.8	2.02	5.1
Hull	9.59	6.5	10.08	6.7
Ilfracombe	9.29	8.0	9.46	7.7
Leith	6.22	4.8	6.32	4.9
Liverpool	2.32	8.2	2.51	8.5
Lowestoft	12.27	2.3	1.31	2.1
Margate	3.17	4.5	3.49	4.3
Milford Haven	9.50	6.2	10.07	5.9
Newquay	8.45	6.2	9.02	5.9
Oban	9.16	3.5	8.18	3.3
Penzance	7.54	5.1	8.19	4.8
Portland	10.03	1.8	10.34	1.8
Portsmouth	2.58	4.3	3.02	4.1
Shoreham	2.27	5.8	2.45	5.4
Southampton	2.23	4.2	2.30	4.1
Swansea	9.49	8.4	10.04	8.1
Tees	7.27	4.6	7.27	5.0
Walton-on-Naze	3.00	3.9	3.32	3.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	4.0	–	4	39	Sun pds
Bridlington	3.8	–	5	41	Sun pds
Cromer	3.9	–	4	39	Sun pds
Lowestoft	3.4	.03	5	41	Thunder
Clacton	6.3	–	5	41	Sunny
Margate	5.0	–	5	41	Sun pds
Folkestone	6.5	–	5	41	Sunny
Hastings	6.7	–	5	41	Sunny
Eastbourne	7.0	–	6	43	Sunny
Worthing	6.7	–	6	43	Sunny
Littlehmptn	6.5	–	6	43	Sunny
Bognor R	6.7	–	6	43	Sunny
Southsea	6.5	–	6	43	Sunny
Shanklin	6.8	–	5	41	Sunny
Bournemth	6.5	–	7	45	Sunny
Poole	6.1	–	7	45	Sunny
Swanage	6.6	–	6	43	Sunny
Weymouth	*	–	8	46	Sunny
Exmouth	6.7	–	6	43	Sunny
Teignmouth	6.5	–	7	45	Sunny
Torquay	6.8	–	7	45	Sunny
Falmouth	6.2	–	7	45	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	6.5	–	8	46	Sunny
Scilly Isles	3.7	–	7	45	Sun int
Newquay	4.7	–	8	46	Sun pds
Ilfracombe	*	–	7	45	Sunny
Tenby	6.5	–	7	45	Sunny
Anglesey	1.5	–	7	45	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	1.8	–	6	43	Sun int
Southport	5.6	.03	6	43	Sunny
Blackpool	6.2	.01	6	43	Sunny
Morecambe	6.1	–	5	41	Sunny
Douglas	5.0	.07	6	43	Sun pds
Aldergrove	3.7	.08	5	41	Hail am
Eskdalemuir	5.9	–	3	37	Sunny
Prestwick	5.3	–	4	39	Sunny
Abbotsinch	5.4	–	5	41	Sunny
Tiree	2.2	.13	6	43	Hail pm
Stornoway	1.1	.06	4	39	Show pm
Lerwick	1.0	.05	2	36	Hail am
Wick	1.9	.03	3	37	Cloudy
Kinloss	0.6	.33	3	37	Cloudy
Dyce	4.0	.02	3	37	Snow am
Leuchars	5.1	–	4	39	Sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	13	55	Copenhgn	s	02	36	Majorca	s	13	55	Rio de Jan*	c	28	82
Akrotiri	s	15	59	Corfu	f	15	59	Malaga	s	19	66	Rome	c	14	57
Alexandria	c	18	64	Dallas*	c	06	43	Malta	s	16	61	Salzburg	c	00	32
Algiers	s	18	64	Dublin	s	03	37	Melbourne*	s	18	64	Sao Paulo*	c	25	77
Amsterdam	f	04	39	Dubrovnik	c	13	55	Mexico C				S Frncisc*	d	12	54
Athens	s	16	61	Faro	s	16	61	Miami*	s	20	68	Santiago*	s	32	90
Bahrain*	s	20	68	Florence	c	13	55	Milan	s	06	43	Seoul	s	−3	27
Barbados*	f	28	82	Frankfurt	c	03	37	Montreal*	s	−17	01	Singapore			
Barcelona	c	11	52	Funchal				Moscow	c	00	32	Stockholm	c	−6	21
Beirut	c	14	57	Geneva	f	03	37	Munich	c	00	32	Strasbourg	c	02	36
Belgrade	sl	02	36	Gibraltar	s	18	64	Nairobi	f	27	81	Sydney			
Berlin	c	03	37	Helsinki	sn	−4	25	Naples	c	13	55	Tangier	s	15	59
Bermuda*	f	20	68	Hongkong	c	13	55	New Delhi	s	16	61	Tel Aviv	s	15	59
Biarritz	c	08	46	Innsbruck	sn	01	34	New York*	c	−5	23	Tenerife	s	17	63
Boulogne	s	04	39	Istanbul	s	11	52	Nice	f	11	52	Tokyo	c	09	48
Bordeaux	f	07	45	Jiddah	s	24	75	Oslo	s	−4	25	Toronto*	c	−12	10
Brussels	f	03	37	Jo'burg				Ottawa				Tunis	s	18	64
Budapest	f	05	41	Karachi	s	23	73	Paris	s	04	39	Valencia	s	16	61
Buen Aires				Las Palmas	s	19	66	Peking	s	−2	28	Vancouver*	r	09	48
Cairo*	f	14	57	Lisbon	s	12	54	Perth	c	27	81	Venice	f	06	43
Cape Tn	s	26	79	Locarno	s	10	50	Prague	c	02	36	Vienna	c	04	39
C'blanca*	f	19	66	L Angeles*	f	16	61	Reykjavik	sn	00	32	Warsaw	c	00	32
Chicago*	s	−7	19	Luxembg	sn	00	32	Rhodes	s	15	59	Washgtn*	s	−2	28
Cologne	c	03	37	Madrid	s	10	50	Riyadh	f	19	66	Zurich	s	02	36

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available